

ROBERT Lord CLIVE.

LETTER

TO THE

PRÓPRÍETORS

OF THE

EAST INDIA STOCK,

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LORD CLIVE.

LOND ON, Pif-ed 1764

Reprinted for J Noveys, Bookelier to H.J MAJESTY,

MECCLYXIII.

VEDA AND VEDIC

ADDRES,S

TO THE

PROPRIETORS

OF THE

EAST INDIA STOCK.

HE last Election of the India Directors drew many unjust attacks on my character; and it is probable, I may be centured by some, for having suffered such reports as were spread against me during the contest to have remained so long unanswered; but knowing, that even the authors of them could not themselves begieve them; and conscious to myself, that every part of my conduct, in the great share I had in the management of the Company's all fairs, would bear the most rigid farutiny, and the more known be the more approved; I held them

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them in too much contempt to interit any answer: (But as I find the unjust attack on my character has been followed by an attack on my fortune, and infinitations thrown out to justify these proceedings; very injurious to my honour, I reluctantly submit to vindicate my-felf, and must rely upon the candour of the Proprietors, not to impute it to oftentatious vanity, if in speaking of myself I do aver, that I founded all my actions in their service on honourable motives.

Tổ flate this clearly, I am obliged to go bắck to that period when commerce was the Company's fole object. The first principle on which the Company's fettlements were established, was intirely confineral. The Mogul government had, during the long and wite all-ministration of Aurengaebe, taken such deep took, that the many nations which formed them higher of funditian were subjugated to the Mogul and hereditary, and others governed by Naw bobs, "or Viceroys, under the intimediate as a polantiant of the Employers.

Such was the state of the empire when the English settled in India, and, in the reign of Furruckser, they obtained phirmunds, or royal grants, for establishing themselves in Bengal, Midrass, and Surat, with privilege of trading duty free, and a grant of a certain district of land to fettle lipon, and liberty to fortify and govern themselves by their own laws. But as the English fiw no violence to be apprehended from a people who had a just idea of commerce, and a government at that time well administered, they built with very lattle view of desence, and carried on their trade free from oppression.

The governors of the distant provinces discovering the weakness to which the power of the Emperor was reduced by the invasion of Nadir Shah, were no longer restrained by fear, each affurned and exercised sovereign authority over his province, and looked on his government as an heritage to his firmil, . Scarce any more of the annual sums, before pend by them to the Mogul, were sent to court, and, to maintain themselves in the sovereignty, they levied forces far beyond by at the order revenues

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would maintain From hence oppressions became necessary, and, in their turn, the Furopeans were oppressed, not only in their trade, but large sums extorted from them by, violence. Mons. Dupleix, the Governor of Pondicherry, was the sign who took the alarm, and was the first who decovered the superiority of European discipline, and from hence was led into the idea of acquiring a ternional sovereign ty in India

It is probable, he at first extended his views no farther than a district round Pondichergy, but when once engaged in the politics of the country, his succelles so far surpassed his expectation, and opened sitch a scene of power to him, that he distanced the narrow limits he might at first presente to himself; and no doubt but they were enlarged, not only to the conquest of the Carnatic, but to the extrapation of all other European nations, and even to the reduction of the whole Mogul empire, and to make it a dependant state on the crown of France

The English beheld his rogress with afto nishment, budgerenot uzed to action, till

they found themfelves on the point of being swallowed up by the French power. Forced to it, they with reductance, in 1750, undertook the support of Mahomed Ally against Chunda Saheb, under whose name the French carried of their ambitious projects.

It is not my intention to coter into a minute detail of that long war, maintained on our fide against a constant superiority of numbers, at the expence of the lives of many thousands of brave men, and at the risque of near a million sterling of the Company's property, I shall only observe, that from our fuccesses, the Nabob's fituation was fo different at the end of the year 1753, from what it was in 1750, at which time the fingle city of Trichinopoly was the only part of his domioions that remained unconquered by the French, that in 1753 he had recovered, and was mafter of, almost the whole Carnatic, and at that tune the French resources seemed nearly exhaufted.

The French Company, elated at the fuccess which attended I from Dupleix in the commencement of the way, at lift faint approved

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his measures, but the opposition of the other European powers, the unforeseen events of war, and the deviating fo wid-ly from their natural object of commerce, rendering the event very uncertain, there was nothing could fix their faith in the rectifude of those me. fu es, hut fuccesses that might attend them, and a happy period to the war, which Monf Dupleix promifed them in every letter But, instead of these successes, they saw the coun tries. of which they expected the revenues would be their reward, in the hands of their enemies, and their flock exhaufting in the fupport of an uncertain war, which ruined their trade, and the manufactories of the country, from which they had before reaped advan tages furtable to their establishment

The war appeared in the fame light to the English Company, and therefore both agreed on a neutrality for the Carnatic, till means should be found to put an end to that and all future wars by negociations at home. But as 3 it regarded the Carnatic obly, it did not check the progress of the French arms in the Decan, the Soubah of which had edded to them Massum, the soubah of which had edded to them Massum.

lipatan, and four provinces, which yielded them a revenue of 400,000 l. flerling a year. Nordid there appear any check to their progress in their countries the French gave law, by their influence of er the Soubah, to a country as extenfix e and populous as France; and by a prutent management of what they had so acquired, or by increase of dominion, it was in their power even then to have laid a foundation on which M. Dupleix's great ideas of conquest might have been realized. And altho the French Company themselves should have chosen to adhere to their commercial interests, Dupleix's projects stitted too vell with that fourit of conquest which prevails in the French court, to be neglected; and upon the breaking out of the war it is reasonable to conclude, from the forces fent out under General Lath, that they adopted them in their utmost extent. Our fettlements were but a fecondary object, their forces wife fo formidable, that they, with great probabi-lity, imagined them a triling oblinele, (which furmounted) Cape Comerin and the Ganges might have been the boundaries of their dominions. The spirated efforts of Mr. Pocock hr an,

could not prevent their landing their army; St. Davids fell, no obstacle but Fort St. George remained to the accountistiment of their farther conquests. Here they tree with a resistance suitable to the importance of the object, and I am persuaded, that Messrs Piv. gott, Laurence, Draper, and many other gentlemen of the garnson, would have been buried under its rushs, sooner than have surrendered the place.

The fiege was raifed, their army reduced, and misfortunes prefied them on every fide.

Prior to the fiege of Madras, they had lost all their fettlements in Bengal four hundred. Europeans, sent under Col Ford into the Decan, by the great success of that gallant officer, put a period to their expectations in that country. The reduction of Massilipatan, the four northern provinces, and the making all the french army there prisoners, greatly contributed to our success at Fore St. George, as at diverted great part of the French forces, who otherwise would have been called to the siege of Madras, and deprived them of supplies of money and provisions. And finally, as Col.

Ford's expedition obliged the French to fehd from the coast 500 men for the relief of Masulipatan, of work very few returned to Pondicherry, the French were reduced to act upon the density only, and were greatly distressed from one and proxisions, which Fort St. George was plentifully supplied with from Bengal. Under these circumstances the fall of, Pondicherry closed the seene of all their glory, and left them not a foot of land in India.

Thus have I traced, from its commencement. the progress and iffue of a war, begun on principles of French ambition, but happily terminated by the greatest efforts of valour and good conduct on the part of the English. I flatter myfelf, that every Proprietor must receive infinite pleafure in the reflection, that they will foon reap the benefit of these great. and glorious fuecesses, now feeured to them by the XIth article of the definitive treat; LAIthough there are forme geographical errors, fuch as making the Soubah of Bengal's, dominions extend near 200 miles more than they. do, to Yanam, and making that place the northern instead of the four tern part of the coast of

of, Orixa the acknowledging iSalabad Jing lawful Soubah of the Decan, and Mahoried Ally Gawn lawful Nabob of the Camatic, rad better have been omitted for feveral reaching, and may be productive of disputes hereafter between the two Companies jet, upon the whole, ite article is very advantageous to the East Individually.

As my opposition originally arose from the defects in the Preliminary Articles, (in which the interest of the East India Company appeared to me to be much exposed) it affords me a very particular pleasure to think that I have been any ways instrumental to the amend mentile that article relative to the Compans. Of the part I acted in it, Mr. Wood himself bore testimony in the general court and the it had but little weight at that time, yet I refunde myself, that when the voice of clamour ceases, that, like every other part of my conduct towards the Compans, will be found to have figuring from the warmest zeal for their honour and interest

As to myfelf, I can with truth affirm, that the principal motive that induced me to offer myself a candidate for the India Direction, was the interest of the Cast India Company; tand my reasons are espending the cause of Mr. Rous, Hole from a conviction of his integrity. Contrary to my expectation, my opponents. the very men who had to often concurred in giving me the most public testimonies of their fense of my services, were the men that opposed my coming into the Direction. Better verled in such business than myself, they prevailed in this dispute, and every species of calumny was made use of that malice could invent; and the first step my opponents took, after the election, was to order their fervants abroad to stop the rents of my cstate in the East Indies, which they themselves had regularly paid me for feveral years, without objection." Their motives for taking fuch a flep at fuch a time are too obvious to be infilted upon. ? Anonymous letters in the public papers were

Anonymous letters in the public papers were the channel my enemies choe for those difficult honourable reflections, which not one amongst them would have dared to have fet their names to.

I have collected, from the heap of abfurdities published on that occasion in the Gazetteer of the 12th of April, 1763, to following articles.

rft. That I had refused to answer certain inquiries respecting the distribution of the Nabob's treasure.

adly. That, I had done injuffice to the relations of the unhappy sufferers in the Black Hole, by with-holding from them the sums stipulated by treaty for their indemnification.

adly. That having depoted the Nabob, I entered the treasury, and distributed the wealth ' according to the pleasure of those introsted with 'the Company's authority, leaving the Nabob destitute, and necessitated to borrow' money of the Company for his necessary excess; by all which the Company may hereafter become responsible to the Mogul.

4thly. That no fervant of the Company 1 shall remit money home but by their cash, the which order I broke through, by remitting large sums by the Dutch cash.

5thly. That I was guilty of a breach of at truft, by supplying a Portuguese ship, bound and

from Bengal to Lifbon, with goods and money, to the great Actiment of the Company.

othly That I have no right to an annual revenue of 27,000 l. a year, given meiby the Mabob, which, must be supported and maintained at the Company's expence.

The first of these articles does not explain what the inquiries were I had refused to anfuer; I therefore do not clearly understand what the tendency of fuch inquiries were, If they had any relation to the monies received from the Nabob by the Company, the treaties entered into with the Nabob by the Admirals Watfon and Pocock, the Prefident of Fort William and myfelf, in confequence of which? the Company received near a million and an half sterling, will account for that proportion . to which the Company can lay any claim., This, however does not feem to be the matter alluded to, but formething respecting myself, or the fortune I acquired in the Company's service. It is well known, that I was not in England at the time the general court was held relating to the distribution of the Nabob's; treafure.

treasure, and could not possibly give any antifere to inquiries on that subject; we fit there was any foundation for such inquiries, the Directors were wanting in their duty to the Company, in not making them-after my returnadi it will appear, that the Directors, under their own hands, approved of the donations bestowed by the Nabob on individuals for their services. But however, as the neglect of the Directors, if that was the case, in not calling me to account, can by no means sanctify my actions, it is necessary, that I give the best satisfaction I am able relative to this matter.

Awas appointed, by the gentlemen of Fort, St. (is. George, commander in chief of the troops fent of the treops fent of the tree of the troops fent of the tree of

The Nabob then 'came down with an armyloffixty or feveral thouland men, and a heavy train l
of artilled, flushed by his late successes against
the Registry. The King's and Company's forces,
"onsitting of a battalion of 450 men, a batta-q
lion' of Seapoys, and a body of failors from the
squadron, attacked the Nabob in his camp,
and defeated him. We then made a treaty
with him, by which he engaged to restore all'
the effects he had taken. In consequence of a
which, the Governor and Council recovered in'
goods and money to a large amount.

"War being declared against France, "we'll took Chandernagore; and having convince" ingroofs, 'that the Nabob's firm intention was to extirpate the Engish, as soon as the troops and squadron lest the river, we entered into an alliance with Meer Jassier Ally Cawil, as general officer in the Nabob's service; and a near relation to the Nabob's fervice; and a near relation to the Nabob's and according by ly a treaty was concluded between tis, the little of the latest the little of the latest the little of the latest the latest

chief object of which was, on the part of our ally, a full fatisfaction to the Company and all the inhabitants, for the loffer they had fuffained by the capture of Fort William, and other factories which the Nabob had produced, with grants of lands and privileges; and, on the Company's part, to place and support him in the government of the three provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

Every thing being agreed on between Meer Jaffier and the feeret committee, we marched the army to meet the Nabob, whom we intirely defeated. His death followed foon after, and Meer Jaffier was, in a few days, in pofeffion of the government, and a revenue of three millions and a half flerling per annum.

The one half of the fecret committee being then prefent at the capital, and a report made by the Nabol's minifers of the flate of the treasury, it was fettled, that half the firm the pulated by treaty should be paid in three months, and the other half in three years, all conditionally, that we supported him in the government.

The Nabob then, agreeable to the known and usual custom of eastern princes, made prefents, both withole of his own court, and to fuch of the English, who by their rank and abilities had been instrumental in the happy fuccess of so hezardous an enterprize, suitable to the rank and dignity of a great prince. I was one amongst the many who benefited by his favour: I never fought to conceal it, but declared publicly, in my letters to the fecret committee of the India Directors, that the Nabob's generofity had made my fortune easy, and that the Company's welfare was now my ohly motive for staying in India. What injustice was this to the Company? They could expect no more than what was flipulated in the treaty. Or what injunction was I under to refuse a present from him who had the power to make me one, as the reward of honourable fervices? I know of none. I had furely myfelf a particular claim, by baving devoted myfelf to the Company's military fervice, and neglected all commercial advantages. What reason then can be given, or what pretence could the Company bave to expect, that I, after

after having rifqued my life to often in their fervice, should deny myfelf the only honourable opportunity that ever select of acquiring a fortune, without prejudice to them, who," it is evident, would not have had more yor my having had lefs. When the Company had as quired a million and an half flerling, and a revenue of near 100,000 l. per annum, from the Theceis of their forces under my command : when ample restoration had been made to those whole fortunes fuffered by the calamity of Calcurta; and when individuals had; in confequence of that fuccefs, acquired large effetes: what would the world have faid, had I come home, and refled upon the generofity of the prefent Court of Directors ? halingar and general 3 It is well known to every gentleman in Bengal, that the honour of my country and the anterest of the Company were the principles that governed all my actions; and that had 'I only taken the advantageous opportunities that presented themselves, by my being commander in chief, and at the head of a victorious army, and what by the custom of that country I was intitled to, the Jaghire itself, great as it

after riv. ; if it to often in their is, nould have been an object; fearce worth The city of Maxadavad is as extensive, populous and rich as the city of London; with this difference, that there are individuals in the first possessing infinitely, greater property than any in the last city. These, as well as every other man of property, made me the greatest offers, (which nevertheless are usual upon fuch occasions, and what they expected would have been required); and had I accepted these offers, I might have been in possession of millions, which the prefent Court of Directors could not have dispossessed me of. -But -preferring the reputation of the English nation, the interest nof the Nabob, and the advantage of the Company, to all pecuniary confiderations, I refused all offers that were made me, mot only then, but to the last hour of my constinuance in the Company's fervice in Bengal, . and do challenge friend or enemy to bring one fingle inflance of, my being influenced by interested motives to the Company's disadvanstage, or to do any act that could reflect difhonour to my country or the Company, in any

one action of my administration, either as Governor or commanding officer-

I little expected ever to have had my conduct impeached, or to have received fuch treatment from the Court of Directors, especially after the many public and honourable teftimonies of approbation I had received in the orders and eletters mentioned in the Appendix. No. 2.

I am not oftentatious, but upon this oceasion am forced to deviate from myfelf, and with great reluctance expose these public testimonies of my conduct, in contrast to the dishonourable motives which have induced my enemies to impeach it.

As to the 2d article, accusing me with injustice towards the 'relations of the unhappy fufferers in the Black Hole, whoever will be at the pains to inquire; will learn that 625,000 1. · was the fum affigued to make good the loffesfustained by the Europeans; that the money was fent down to the Governor and Council at Calcutta, and by them deposited in the Company's treasury, who gave orders to their treafurer to iffue it out as demanded to the fecretary

appointed by the 24 commissioners, chosen by the inhabitants themselves to adjust their respective claims; and that none of it ever passed through my hands. They will further learn, that the fum affigned did not, only fuffice to pay the principal of fuch loffes, but for a dividend of 22 per cent, for interest, besides a sum sufficient for another fuch dividend, which has been detained for the Company's use by orders to their servants abroad. It is very possible, that the heirs of fome of the unfortunate fufferers in the Black Hole may not have been able to obtain their right, for want of attornies to apbly to the commissioners for that right. If there be any fuch demands, I should imagine they may still have justice done them out of the remaining treaty money, now in possession of the Company. But to show in what a light the fufferers themselves regarded my conduct, I take the liberty to infert a paragraph, extracted from a letter figned by almost all the inhabitants of Calcutta, which will shew the . Proprietors their fentiments of my conduct on shat fubject.

of r . "Honoured Sir, - and har : r 1' ct lo "" "The inhabitants of this fettlement, truly " fenfible of the benefits they have received "from your generous affiliance, in obtaining them restitution for the heavy loss othey " full fined in the milerable caraftrophe of June . 9:1756, and for your great care and affidulty " in the collecting of that part of the Nabob's "donation: Do. with the utmost gratitude, st return their thearty and fincere thanks for "those great favours conferred on them, the " remembrance whereof will be for ever in-" delible." , 17 8 2 .c. As to the third article, which feems to intimate-fome right in the Great (Mogul to the treasures of the late Nabob Sarajah Dowla, and wthat the Company may hereafter be responsible to him on account of these treasures; it may "ba faid, that there is fuch a Prince, but he is almost without territory of power; the little he possesses not being equal in extent or tiches to one twentieth part of his dominions, and therefore unable to inforce in those provinces any authority that might have formerly belonged 197.5 , D

ed to him; and he is now fo far reduced, as to be a captive to, and in the hands of, one of the ... 17 47 17 (Soubahs. .) However, as I would give the Proprietors all the Tatisfaction I can, as to this article," I will lay all the particulars before them, and for that purpose I must inform them, that as foon

as it was known, that Sarajah Dowla was fled

from the city, as new ministry was immediately appointed, and the former officers became te-

fponsible to them.

The gentlemen appointed by the Governor and Council to receive the money due by the treaty, were agents for this purpose. As to -myfelf. I was never there but once out of currofity; and I'do declare, that I never interfered, Idirectly of indirectly, any further than what 'immediately related to the payment of the money 'sflipulated by the treaty.

el The treasure was most certainly the property of the Nabob Meer Jaffier, as it would have been of any other Nabob, who might have succeeded to Sarajah Dowla; but for the application of the money, I will suppose, for once, that it did belong to the Great Mogul: furely then it was out of that very Imperial treasure the Company received 1,250,000 l. The sufferers at Calcuta 1,000,000 l. and the navy and army 600,000 l. and that if Meer Jasse had no right to give any part of, the Imperial treasure to individuals for their fervices, he had no power to bestow those several large sums to the Company, sufferers, navy, and army; and if he was answerable for the one, he must for the other. If therefore, it was wrong in me to accept the savours of the Nabob out of that treasury, certainly it must be so too in the Company, sufferers, navy, and

amıy.

As to what is infinuated, that the donations given by the Nabob to individuals, had drained his treafury in fuch t. manner, that the Company were obliged to lend him large fums of money, this is not only a very unfair, but a false representation of facts. The time the Company lent this money to the Nabob was, when his dominions were in peace, and the fum was only two lack of rupces, about 25,000 L. The Nabob's minister himself informed me, he had then to the amount of near a million sterling in jewels,

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bewels, a large fum of money in his treasury, and to a very great amount in plate. It could not be owing to distress that he borrowed this money; his pretences of poverty might have been made use of with a political view, as is the constant practice in that country; or he might have desired to borrow money of the Company for fear they should desire to borrow of him. But the real fact was this; if I may be supposed to know it, who then presided over the Company's affairs in Bengal.

By the IXth article of the treaty with the Nabob, the Company's possessions would have been of little consequence to them, unless we were allowed to put not only our own contraction on the words of the article, bus also to have an additional quantity of land to the northward, to the amount of near 12,000 L per annum. 'In order to accomplish this, we not only were obliged to comply with the Nabob's request, made at that particular time, but also to make presents to several of the principal officers about him, to engage his consent to this grant, which he was not bound to make by treaty; and I believe the Directors know very

syell if not, I am fure the Governor and Gouncil are well apprized of what confequence it was to the Company, to obtain the grant of those lands to the northward of Calcutta. I will venture to affirm, had the Nabob defired a loan of money at any other time but this, his request would not have been complied with.

The unfortunate Meer Jaffier was a stranger to distress until L had left the country. It was when the King's fon, and a large body of Morattoes, invaded and ravaged his kingdom for a twelvementh together, and had stopped the receipt of great part of his revenues. I It was then, that the Nabob began for the first time to experience the misfortunes of diffress. Yer flill his diffress was not for great, but that his fucceffor was able, immediately, to beffow on the Company eight lack of rupees, or 100,000 h. flerling, to carry on the war on the coast of Coromandel. Mr. W. Onseifte and As to the fourth arpele, That ino fervant of the Company shall remit money home but by their cash; which proor I broke through, by

remitting large fums by the Dutch cash., That

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I did.

Ti did, jointly with my friends, femit a large fum of money to England, by bills on the Dutch company, is most true, for this reason only, that the English Company's treasury was to full that their fervants abroad thought it inconfiftent with the Company's interest to grant bills, when it was more than possible, the French might drive us out of all India, and the Company not only lose what they had just aequired, but become responsible for the immense furns, which under the terror that then prevailed of the French force, would be immediately poured into their treasury and though I should have thought it'a great advantage to have remitted my fortune home at that dangerous erifis, by bills on the Company, when the motion was made in council to receive all m nies tendered for bills payable in three years. I was myfelf one of those who opposed it; and the only money received into the treasury was. Mr. Wation's estate, to shew a fense of the fervices received from him : Sums due to the therehants of London, for coral and bullion: finall fums from the principal fervants, for remittances to their families, and the purchase .bib 1

of necessaries, were received, and bills granted for them.

I flatter myfelf it will give me fome merit with the Company, that I opposed the fatal defigns of the Dutch in the armament they had fent to Bengal, with fo much perfeverance, more especially as I had at that time the greatest part of my property in their power, the bills given me not being wholly due till three years after fight; and I-could not but be very fenfible at that 'time of 'the rifque I ran,' by fuch an opposition to that dangerous undertaking; and I will venture to affirm, that had not my truffees agreed to accept the payment of the money upon the Dutch Company's own terms, which were a very confiderable deduction for prompt payment; the greatest part of my fortune would have been at this day in their hands.

As to the fifth article, That I was guilty of a breach of truft, thy fupplying a Portuguese thip, bound from Bengal, to Lisbon, with goods and money, to the great detriment of the Company; there is not one word of truth in the whole of this affertion. Those who did,

may plead the fame defence that I do for my remittance by the Dutch: the inference drawn , is abfurd; the Company had more money than goods to purchafe.

I now come to the last article, viz. That I have no right to an annual revenue of 27,000 l. a year, given me by the Nabob, which must be supported and maintained at-the Company's expense.

In this article, party referement feems to have confounded all ideas of right and wrong; and my opposition to the prefent leading gentlemen has east such a mist before their eyes, that they cannot discern that right which they had before acknowledged by every act that could express it. But as I intend to make the Proprietors the judges of that right, I shall explain the cause, for which the Jaghire, or Lordship, which produces to me an annual income of about 30,000 l. a year, was given, me, and the nature of the grant by which I hold it.

Soon after the battle of Plaffey, the Nabob, of his own free motion, without the leaft hint or application from me, fent a petition to the

court of Dehli, that I might be created an Omarah, or Lord of the Empire. In the beginning of the year 1758, the Nabob received and delivered me the patent (with other honours accompanying i) by which I was created an Omrah of the command of 5000 foot, and the rank of 6000 horfe.

According to the custom of the country, the Soubah affigns a Jaghire, or effate, within his own provinces, to support the dignity of the new created Omrah; but at the time I received the patent of creation, I knew of no fuch intention in the Nabob, whose friendship for me gave way to other views. (t to be a mount I have before hinted, that the Soubah's first plan was to evade the execution of the remain-ing part of the treaty, and to appear, in the eyes of his fubjects, as maintaining himself by his own strength, and not by our support, and He took the field, as early, as the feafon would permit, with an army of 80,000 horse and foot; and it was with reluctance that he fent to me to join him with our troops, and more from the apprehention of leaving us

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near his capital during his abjence, than from y expectation of our animance in the further growth addigns. It is a like the further of the child out it. A a R. I. a. We marched the army, till, now reduced by a manightancy of the chimate to 300 English, ith two battalions of Seapoys, and a train of tillery in one at a copy of his manual of the children in the children of the chil

At our first meeting I reproached him With le duplicity of his conduct, and intifted on is immediately paying down all arrears; and iat he should give secure as affigurations for the ayment of the rest of the treaty-money." I cely gave him my opinion of his keeping up ich a valt army, which drained his treasury to o manner of purpose; that the example of ittle fuch troops were to be depended upon! ind that which danger preffed, he would find he English his only true and firm support. 'In is exaltation to his new grandeur, and feeing simical at the head of fuch a numerous army, ny advice made little impression; fo I confluded with telling him, he might amuse himelf with his down ideas, but, in the mean time, that I was neither to be trifled with nor incimidated #

midated; and, after some struggle, I obtained infinediate payment of the arrears, amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, and an assignment of certain districts; the revealues of which were to be collected by the Company, as a security for the rest; and from this instant the Nabob may have been said to comply diterally with his treaty.

These were the Nabob's sentiments at that time, and fuch they continued until the fol-Towing year, when the province of Bahar being invaded by the Mogul's fon, (drove by the Vizier from his father's court) the Nabob attempted to take the field; and now experienced What I always inculcated to be true. Valt arrears were due to his numerous army, who, takog advantage of the times, furrounded him, and infifted not only on the whole of the arrears due from his predecessor as well as himfielf, but on an advance of pay. Thefe demands amounting to many millions, it was impossible he could comply with them. 2000,000.

In this exigency he applied to us, renterthinling great doubts of our friendfhip, from the "contaiouness of the infineers part he had acted, and from 12 just sense of his o vn imprudence, in having neglected the advice I had given him the preceding year, to diffound the greatest part of his large and ufeless army. Bound by treaty and interest, it behoved us to secure the attachment and dependancy of the Nabob. We immediately took the field, and relieved him, for the present, from the inconveniencies he laboured under from his own forces, who, over-awed by our presence, defisted from their demands. Being joined by 8000 horse and foot, under the command of his fon the young Nabob, we marched four hundred miles in twenty-three days, and forced the enemy to raife the fiege of Patna, the capital of the province of Bahar, and purfued them two hundred miles further, until they passed the boundaries of the Soubah's dominions, and then obliged the tributary Rajahs to pay their arrears. In the mean time, the Nabob's army had again furrounded him, and were become more outrageous than ever; and he was upon the point of being put to death, when the news of our fuccess dispersed them, and they became as *Submiffive*

fubmiffive and fawning, as they were before daring and infolent. Irr. -Services rendered at fuch a crisis, convinced to him at last of the value of fuch sincere alhes. On my return from the north he came! to meet me, and after many obliging expresfions, that I had faxed his life, and made him a 'second time Soubah, he reproached himself with ingratitude in never having appointed me a Jaghire. On taking his leave he told me, Jaggerfeat (a man of great note in that country) was intrusted with his orders on that sub-!! ject. Jaggerseat soon after put a paper roll into my hands, in the presence of Mr. Francis's Sykes, Mr. Luke Scrafton, (both now in Eng.1" land) and Major Carnac, which proved to be a parent for the Lordship of the lands rented by!" the Company, in consequence of the article of our treaty with him. The patent was foon followed by the order in the Appendix, No. 4." being an order to the Governor and Council of Calcutta, to pay me the rents of the faid lands, instead of paying them as before into his trees fury, he having made me Jaghiredar, or Lord ! of the country.

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Such were the movives that induced the Nabob to give me this token of his fense of, my fervices, and fuch the manner in which it was conferred; by me unafked and unexpected: I-fay unasked and unexpected, because, from the time of my receiving my honours from Delhi, in December 1757, to this time, oothing had ever paffed on the subject, but one letter from me to Jaggerseat, in January 1759, Informing him, that the Nabob had made me ant Omrah without a Jaghire, which I understood did usually recompany it, and to defire he would apply to him on that occasion; to which letter he returned for answer, that he had applied to his Excellency, who ordered him to acquaint me, that he never granted Jaghires in a Bengal; that Orixa was too poor, but that I might have one in Bahar. Looking on the Naz. bob's answer as ao evalive one, and that he was 12 not inclined to comply with my request; I never ? wrote or thought any more on this subject, until I received a fécond letter from Jaggerseat in . animer to my first, after our success against the King's fon, that the Nabob had turned the thing in his mind, and was willing to grant me D 2 a Jagla Yighire in Bengal; but the nature of it, where, or of what value it was to be, I was intitivity ignorant, till the parent explained it, and I confess it give me the greater pleasure to find-it to be the Lordthup of the Complan's lands; because the Company was thereby freed from all dependance on the government

"It now remains to fay fomething of the validity and nature of the grant It is to be obferved, that the Infids ceded to the Company by the IXth article of the treaty, were only teded to them as perpetual Jemindars, or renters, the Nabob referving the lordship and quit rents, which amounted to near 30,000 / yearly ,"and the Company could never be lawfully dispossessed, fo long as they continued to pay that quit rent It was, theh, the lordfhip and tents fo refersed that he made over to me; no prejudice resulting to the Company, who had farmed out the fame to a very confiderable yearly amount, with a prospect of great mercale of rents, and only this difference, that they were to pay the quit rent to me, inflected the government, to this hanon a profit of 30,000 la year. ູດ With

finall only fay, that the patent passed all the usual forms of the country, and was founded on the yer, same authority that the Company had for all their acquisitions, the power of a Souhah. [This I think is a sufficient answer to the charge in the 6th and last article.

I shall now proceed to lay before the Proprietors the measures taken by my adversaries, subsequent to the election, and the reasons they assign to support them

But I shall first take notice, that by the services rendered to the Nabob, the Company not only recovered the misfortunes sustained from the date Nabob, with the possessions I have already mentioned, but also acquired, and had delivered into their pands, the absolute power over the three provinces of Bengal, Barhar, and Orixa, whose ordinary annual revenues - produce three millions and a half, stering, insomuch that they were enabled to set up and establish in the Soubahship any person they thoughests. This matter may be clearly seen by the letters in the Appendix, No. 3.

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This power the Company, foon after I left Bengal, exercised, and in 1761 they entered into a treaty with Mahomed Coffin Cawn, fon in law to Meer Jaffier, for that purpofe, (a copy of which treaty is in the Appendix, No 6') By this treaty the Company acquired a much larger diffrich of country, than they before enjoyed under the treaty with Meer Jaffier, together with a larger effate and interest in those lands, than they had in those hefore granted, for the annual amount of the lands luft acquired were near 600,000 / and inflead of referring to the government the usual rents of homage which those lands were subject to, both the lands and those rents were granted to the Company.

This treaty benfy figned by Mahomed Coffin Cawn and the Prefidents of the Company at Calcutts, on bihalf of the Company, the Nabob Meer Jaffier was furrounded in his palace by the forces of the Company, and obliged to relinquish his government, and was carried down to their fettlement, at Calcutter, where he did till lately refide, and Mahomed Coffin

Coffin Cawn was placed in the executive part

of the government in his flead.

I shall not at present enter into the confideration of the grounds and motives for fo early and extraordinary a change in the government of the provinces, being inclined to think those matters will be laid before you by persons better acquainted with that transaction than I am For the rr fent I introduced it only to they the great advantages the revolution, brought about by the removal of Surajah Dowla, had pro duced to the Company, and that those advantages might, with pri dent management, be increased but at the same time I must observe. that the revolution against Surajah Doula was a matter of necessity, as upon that event only depended the existence of the India Company; and I hope nothing but the preferration of the Company's property in shole parts induced those concerned in the hast revolution (if it may be fo called) to brisk it about.

I have before acknowledged, that my fortune arose from the grateful bounty of the Na bob for my fervices to him, and altho I'shall ever think of my services to the Company with pleasure, yet the Company cannot fay It owe them any thing in point of gratitude. 'My'al' lowance, as Prefident, was (until increased by the additional allowance of 1000 La year) 2 less than my predeceffor received thy 1200 L a year. Indeed, had the Court of Directors rewarded my fervices in the fame manner they have done those of my fuccessor, by allowing me two and an half per cent. on all the revenues acquired for them, it might have been otherwise. My adverfaries cannot therefore fay I acquired my fortune out of the property of the Company, or in diminution of that of my country, or any of my fellow fubjects: on the contrary, it is well known, that liad it not been for the fucceffes we were bleffed with, this kingdom would never have had the benefit of one furthing of the money which hat been brought into it, in confequence of those successes... This being the reale, one might have, expected, after fo many years fervice to the company, and un' der the circumstances I have described, they would at least have permitted me to have had the quiet enjoyment of that fortune : I had fo obrained s c 5 2 1 1 2 · m · 3

. And here I must acquaint the Proprietors, that the rents of my Jaghire were regularly paid during the time I was in Bengal; and fince my return, have been received by my attornies in Bengal, and remitted by them to me, as the ships failed from thence, in Bills on the Company here, which were always regularly paid without subjection, until May last, when, on the ships going out for Bengal, which were the first that went out after the election on that voyage, I was given to understand, that orders had been fent to stop the "payment of my Jaghire. I applied to the Court of Directors for a copy of those orders, but that was refused; however, I afterwards came to the knowledge of them. They are to the following purport: "With respect to the "Jaghire given by the Jate Nabob, Jaffier "Ally Khan, to Lory Clive, arising out of " the lands granted by the faid Nabob to the 56 Company, we direct, that you do not pay " any further sums to the attornies of Lord "Clive on the account; and we further di-& rect, that whatever shall arise in future from " the faid Jaghire, be carried to our credit-100

"You are to cause exact accounts to be made out and transmitted to us, not only of what "shall so come into our easily, but also of all the turns Lord Clive's atternies have already received on the faid account, together with the dates of the several payments. His Lord-"ship's pretensions to the faid Jaghire will be fettled here."

And Mr. Sulivan, by a letter wrote at the fame time by him to the President at Calcutta, informed him, "That all cordiality being at an " end with Lord Clive, the Court of Directors "had stopped payment of his Jaghire; a mee-" fure which would have taken place years ago, "had it not been for him (Mr. Sulivan); and "f that/on this head the faid Prefident was to " obey every order, which he might receive from " the Court of Directors; and that more was " not, nor must be, & pected of him." 1: I shall not trouble the Proprietors with any observations on this orde and letter, they, will fufficiently speak for them ives; but shall only remark, that I must think it extremely, hard to be deprived, of my property because I cannot agree with the prefent Court of Directors.

But the Company having paid my Jaghire fo long without any objection, and even now not claiming any right thereto themselves, nor pretending to say that any one else does; inder such circumstances one might be at a Jos to conceive what soundation in reason there could be for the Directors sending such corders to Bengal, But, on irquiry into the matter, the reasons affigued appear to be four.

1st. That the Mogul is fovereign of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and proprietor of all the lands within those provinces; and that the rents granted to me are the antient imperial rents referved and payable to the Emperor; and that therefore the Nabob could not grant or alienate the fime from the imperial Crown; and the the Company may be called to an account by the Emperor for what they have paid me: Nor is that all the Company feem of expect, but that I am accountable to them for what I have received.

2 ally. That suppose the Nabob had a right to alienate those rents, such alienation could

exit no longer, than the Nabob who granted the fame continued in his government, and that fuch alienation was not binding on his fuccetior; and as Meer Jaffier had been depoted, the grant became of no effect.

ed, the grant became of no effect.

3 dly That my acceptance of the dignity of an Ontah, or title of honour, (which honour they doubt my having had, altho' they have; a copy of the Patent in their cuflody) was contrary to my duty to the Company, as I might be obliged, by, fuch acceptance; to affift the Mogul and the Nabob in war, even againft the Company.

Land lafty, for fear these reasons should fall them, then comes a fourth; which is, that suppose I have a right, that even then I have no remedy in England, but must resort to the court of the Mayor of Calcutta, cor to the court of the Emperor at Delhi, or the courts of the Emperor at Delhi, or the courts of the Nabob.

As to the first, it may e-proper to obleves, that, upon the original foundation of the Mogul Empire, all the lands, that those in England, were in the grown, who granted the rents, in the vature of free-farm

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farm rents in England : These lands were, now are, called Calfa Lands, or lands belor ing to the crown; the rents whereof were for feveral years, received by officers appointed within the provinces by the Emperor for that purpole and the Nabobs, who were then Viceroys to the Mogul, had pentions affigued them w maintain their courts, and Support governments . But, for a great number of years paft; that method has been changed, and initead of pensions, the Emperors allotted to the Nabobs large quantities of land within the provinces, to be disposed of and managed for "their own benefit ; and thefe lands were," and now are; called Jaghire Lands, and for which no taxes rare paid : And 'as to the rest of the lands within the provinces, the Nabobs farmed the fames of the Mogul vat a certain yearly fumer salt to differ the most to defer the most to the salt of

This alteration being received into the Mogul government, it became immaterial to the Mogul what the Nabobs did with the rents; the yearly sum flipulated was all he expected, and that they were obliged to pay; to that all the rents, and also the lands that produced them, were under the power of the Nabobs ji who might and did dipole of them as they thought fit, and out of them conferred favours on whom they pleased. The Nabobs granted zemindaries or leafes of all the lands from time to time at their pleasure, or as occasion required; and in this state the constitution and usage of the Mogul Empire stood at the death of Aurengache.

After the death of Aurengzebe, the Nabobs, began to affume for ereign authority, and the invasion of the Persians, before taken notice of, rendered that forereignty absolute; and the Nabobs do now, and have for many lears, exercised all those sovereign rights, regarding the lands and revenues of the provinces, which the Mogul Emperors sever had.

It is under the authority of the Nabob, the Company now hold their zemindary in the lands subject to my Jagnac; it is under the fame authority, they now hold by treaty with the Nabob Coffim Cavin large diffricts of country, producing near 600,000 la sear to them, without paying any refit at all, not ithe lands are calla or imperial lands?

and would, in case the original constitution of the Mogul Empire evisted, be subject to the payment of the ancient reserved rents on the constitution. Great Mogul, to a very large amount; sit is well known that there are numbers of jaghires in the province of Bengal, granted by former in Nabobs, that have substitled for several genera-

Yet as to my Jaghire, they now at once alledge it was an illegal act in Meer Jaffier, and at the fame time admit that the Company are in the enjoyment of all the lands granted to them by the -Nabob Coffin Cawn, without paying or being fubject to any rent at all; and that the grant from-Cossin Caun to them, both of the lands and .. ancient rents, is valid and effectual : this feems a a contradiction not cally to be reconciled. Is But for a moment, let uy suppose that the fears the Company enterdined at that inftanto; of being accountable to the Great Mogula. might have obscured the hight which the companion of things alorest ould have discovered, and that the Mogul should hereafter recovere the ancient dominion of his tempire; it must then be observed, that the annual tribute stier pulated

pulated to be paid by the Nabob on his confirmation, is in fact the fame annual fum formerly referved and paid by the Nabobs for the farm of the rents and lands within the provinces. Can it then be supposed that the Mogul would require both the revenues of the lands, and also the annual furn stipulated to be paid by the Nahol, the lieu of those ratenues? It might, with some degree of probability, have been faid, that he might, according to the constitution of the empire, call the Nabobs, who might then be confidered as his Viceroys, to an account for all the annual tribute remaining due from them: But to faythe Company would be answerable to the Mogul for the rents paid by them to me, "is an inconfistency equal to the former, and not to be reconciled to reason or the nature of things : And even to furnish themselves with this pretence, bad as it is, they must have had a very extraordinary forefight; and I should be glad to have been informed of the period fuch a reckoning was likely to take place. I have before taken notice of the prefent circumstances of the Mogul, and by what means 2 (.

h Prince, under his circumstances, or even suppofing-him in-as good a fittiation as his predeceffors for feveral years past have been, could recover the dominions of large, and powerful provinces, which had long thaken off his authoritt. I am really at a loss to guess. But, to remove any doubt the proprietors may entertain concerning the post and dominion of the Great Mogul in Bengal, or the fovereign authority of the Nabob, I will repeat the account given by your Directors of those Measures under their hands to his Majesty, in the year 1762, in a memorial prefented by them relative to the transactions with the Dutch; which account is in the following words: , : " na" By the ancient conflication of the Mogul "Empire, of which the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, are a part, the Naboli or Soubah of those prainces was nothing firmorel than, the Mogal's Viceros; yet, for is inanyoyears palt, as the strength of athat econstitution thas been gradually declining " the Soubahs of these and other provinces " have been oin like gradation; affuming an es independence of the Court of Delhi; and 50'1 CE Ľ " the

" the shock which the empire received, or ra-" ther the subversion of it, for it has never " recovered, nor probably ever will, from the " irruption of the Perfians under Nadir Shah, 44 has fo far confirmed that independance, "that the relation between the Nabob and "the Mogul, is at present little more than " nominal The Nat-lemakes war or peace " without the privity of the Mogul; though - " there appear ftill fome remains of the old "Conflictation in the succession to the Na-" bobship, yet in fact that succession is never " regulated by the Mogul's appointment, the "the person in possession, is generally den-"rous of fortifying a disputed-title, by the ') " Mogul's confirmation, which the Court of "Delhi, confcious of its inability to interer pole more substantially, and defirous of re-" taining an applarance of fuperiority, reain "dily grants. The Nabob of Bengal is " therefore de fallo, whatever he may be de " jure, a fovereign Prince, or at worst, not a I "viceroy, but a tributary to the Mogul: "there being some Liod of tribute still; conof "fidered as due, from these provinces to the Mogul,

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"Mogul, though it rarely, if ever, finds its way to Delhi. It appears by the Director's letters, that the Dutch, as well as we, confider him in this light."

I must observe, that the Dutch, in order to give some colour for their complaints against the Company, made use of the following allegation, in the Theorem is someone of the country, and we derive from him, under respected phirmaunds, a right to a free navigation from thence to other places; and this right we cannot be deprived of, without instringing the phirmaunds of the Great Mogul, which the Nabob, who is only governor of a province, is not authorized to do."

And it was in answer to this allegation the declaration above mentioned was made by your Directors, who now find objectives under the fatal necessity, on behalf of the Company, of making lafe of the fame reasons for justifying, their conduct towards me, as the Dutch made use of to justify theirs towards the Company.

'As to the 2d reason assigned by your Directors, it might, perhaps, have been well for the proprietors, had it never been in their

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power to have employed it But as it is affigned as fuch, I will answer it as I would have done, a at the time it was offered by them, without any a regard to what has happened, fince that may have deprived them of the use they at first pro-, posed from it

There are numbers of inflances of Jaghires now fubfifting it the Been green to to former Nabobs there are many, even on the Company's own lands, of which the Directors might have been informed by the proper officer appointed for furveying those lands, who is now in England, and they might also have been informed, that there were many Jaghires granted by the Nabob Surajah Dowla and Meer Jaf-; fier also existing But enquiry here, seemed not necessary, the Directors at once boldis affirm, my Jaghue to be determined by the removal of Meer Jaffier from the throne, fince the grant did not, as they alledge, bind his fueceffor, without the least confideration of the) natural inference fuch an affertion might produce

I have before taken notice, that his Majefty's arms, and those of the Compan), by the the revolution brought about whilft I was the Commander in Chief, acquired the great power and influence the Company enjoyed in Bengal, when I left that country; and that that power after I came away, was made use of to depose the Prince who sat on the throne whilft I was there, and to effabluit Min amed Coffee Class The his flead. It is under these circumstances, that the Directors make use of the 2d reason. Now to give that reason its utmost latitude, it can amount to no more than an admission from the Company, that I had once a good right to require from them the payment of my Jaghire: but that this right is now defeated by a a fubfequent act, entirely effected by their own agents abroad. The weight and justice of this argument I lewe to your confiderations.

· Before I quit this head, I must beg leave to I take notice of the forms agreed on between the 1. Company, and Mahomed Coffin Cawn, whichmay be 'feen in the Appendix, No. 6. and by which it will appear, that Meer Jaffier was to remain Nabob to all purpofes, except the executive part of the government, which was to : 17 Eз

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be the province of the new Nabob. This being the basis of that revolution, if it may be so called; it will appear, that the Nabob, Meer Taffier, still remained Nabob of Bengal: and it is well known, that he did till lately, refide at the Company's factory, at Calcutta, in princely flate; and even supposing my Jaghire to be good no longer than the reign of the person who granted it, it would be fill fubliffing. However, your Directors do now in effect declare, that they will retain my Jaghire for the benefit of the Great Mogul (who would certainly be glad to receive it, as Cossin Ally would readily give any directions touching that matter the Directors think proper to fuggest to him) and that in prejudice to me and their country; though they at the fame time are influenced to retain the rents of the lands granted to them, not only by Coffin Cawn, but also by the Nabob Meer Jaffier, in prejudice to the Great Mogul. As to the 3d reason; here I must beg leave to observe; that the titles of honour used in (Europe, are unknown to the Indians; their titles of honour are diffinguished only by a number

number of Azaras, or one thousand, from two to ten thousand horse, which is the highest, and was the title of the fon of the Great Mogul; the number of fix thousand expresses the dignity of an Omrah, but not any less number; and the equipage of the person on whom such honours are bestowed, are proportioned by the usage of the country to his rank. Hence it will appear, that of necessity, no perion can be ennobled in India, unless the rank and number he is appointed to, be expressed in the patent; and this is a mere compliment, which does not lay any obligation on the part of the perfon receiving fuch honour, to render to the Mogul any fervice whatfoever; and to affirm the contrary, it must be presumed that the Nabob, in the prefent case, applied to the Mogul to take me into his fervice: who, 'in fuch fervice, might (if the emperor meant to recover the ancient dominion of his empire, or the payment of his annual tribute) be employed against the Nabob himself, if military fervices were to be rendered to the Mogul; which would be an abfurdity to suppose.

. But the true intent of the honour, was ino more than a personal favour to me, and to give me rank amongst the Princes and great men' of that country; and may have been of ferviceto you in my negotiations and transactions with them.. Monfieur Dupleix, the commander im chief of the French forces in India, obtained a title of honour inferior saine, and had feveral Jaghires granted him by the Naboh of the Decan in Lands, ceded to the French Company, which he enjoyed for feveral yeats after he, returned to Europe, and indeed until the lands, upon which the Jaghires were granted, were taken from the French. And Monfieur Du-l pleix confidered his title of honour, as an advantage to the French in those parts. As to the 4th reason, it is well known. was I, obliged to purfue my remedy in thez Mayor's Court, that the judges of that courts are dependants upon the Company: the appeall lies , to their President and Council, nay the! person employed on my behalf, must be depen-y dant on the Company. As to my reforting to: the courts of the emperor, or the Nabob, in6> mandate or process from any fuch courts could t

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be inforced against the Company; and were these reasons to prevail, every avenue to justice would be blocked up, and I should enjoy the fatisfaction in my own mind, of having a right to what I now demand, without any remedy to obtain it.

r I shallend this memorial with fome observations on the Companier as the time the loss of their possessions in Bengal happened, and the regaining those possessions, with all their present great advantages.

When the news of the misfortunes in Bengal first reached Madrass, the whole town was flung into a consternation, equal to that of the Court of Directors, when the first advices of it were brought to England. I leave it to Mr. Payne, who was then at the head of the Direction, to describe what ho and others sufficted from their apprehensions for the Company-Indeed it is the general opinion, that nothing but the sudden advice of the recovery of that I valuable settlement, which followed so cook a valuable settlement, which followed so cook a company's finking under such a mission of the company's such as a such as

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. It was the unanimous opinion of the Governor and the Council of Madrass, that the Company could not exift without their pofferfions in Bengal. The coast of Coromandel was a burthen to them; instead of defraying the Company's expences, out of the profits of its trade, it had incurred a debt of near half a million. Bombay and the West Coast (free from all disturbances) scarce paid their expences; so that there remained only a few ships to China, for the Company's support. These considerations, and a thorough perfusion that the Company must fall, if Bengal was not recovered, induced the Governor and Council of Madrafs, to fend fuch a force as might answer that purpose: I was the person fixed upon to execute their deligns; and as the force fent was more than could be fpared, confiftent with the fafety of the Company's poffessions on the coast of Coromandel, at that critical time (being just at the eve of a war with France) they invested me with a power, independent of the Governor and Council of Fort William, that when the Company were re-inflated in their possessions, they might be able to recall fuch 17.

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fuch part of the forces under my command, as might be thought confident with the Company's interest, in other parts of India.

As foon as the fufferers of Bengal were reflored to their habitations, by the re-taking of Calcutta, and to peace, by the defeating of Surajah Dowla, they called upon me to give up that independant powers, which the Governovand Council of Madrats had thought necellary to intrust me with; which deniand I could not comply with, without being guilty of a breach of trust.

This circumstance laid me under many difficulties, both with the gentlemen of Bengal and Madrats. The Governor and Council of the latter had fent me positive orders to return with a part of the forces under my command, after the capture of Charnagors, and not knowing the cause, could not account for my dischedience; the many dreadful consequences to which I exposed myfelf, in case of a miscarriage, did not decape my respection. I was under these difficulties; when we began our march to dethroid Surajah Dowla.

(Mr. Watts had fettled every thing with Meer Jaffier, and the other great officers, of: flate, who had all engaged in the most fo-; lemp manner, to declare themselves, and join: us with a large force, before we came to action. We marched within twenty miles of the Sou-! bish's army, and then halted, to receive intelligence of the mations and intentions of our' friends; when, to our great furprize, Morr' Jaffier gave us no hopes of his being "able to . join us, but expressed great apprehensions of his and our letters being intercepted, and himfelf being put to death. I wrote repeatedly to him, to infift upon his performing his en- : gegements, and to join us, if it was only with ; 500'men. 'This had no effect; Ithen called . a council of war, and put the question, Whethet with our own forces alone, and without . the prospect of assistance from Meer Jassier, we's fhould march, and give the Nabob battle, and > it: paffed in the negative. After this, I received a letter from Meer Jaffier, that the Na-1 bòb fuspecting his designs, had made him swear " on the Koran, that he would not fight against ' him, and that he could not give us his affift-10.9 ance.

ance. Let the Proprietors paint to theinfelves what I must have suffered, under such a com? plication of idiffreffed circumffances ; and slet the Directors remember, that under all thefe difadvantages; I took upon me to march, and the English arms alone gained the battlesof Plaffey. It is true, the Directors, in their first flow of gratifude, conferred upon inc an hold pout, I believe, never paid to any other, before, or fince, by addressing a letter of thanks' to me alone, figned by the whole court ; and that I imight be convinced of the incerity of their fentiments, they fent no less than? fix or eight of them, which I have in my; possession. But as length of atime, and eircumftances, feem to have produced anothers way of thinking in these gentlemen, I hopes the Proprietors will excuse me, if I affert; for: the last time, that by the great acquisitions; of wealth: obtained by this event, and by the? large Turns of money paid into their cash, for f bills, the Company were tenabled to fupply? every 'exigence, and' answer, the demands of & every fettlement in India, during the whole course of the war. To Madrais alone, was f

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fent upwards of 300,000 l. which must inevitably have fallen, without fuch affifiance; and with that place, all India. The Company who used to fend to India several hundred thousand pounds a year, in bullion, were relieved from that difficulty; which, at fuch a juncture, they never could have furmounted; and from February, 1758, the time they received the advice of our fuccess, to this day, they have fent very little to the Coast, and still less to Bengal; fo that this alone has been a faving to the nation of fome millions sterling. The lands eeded to the Company by Coffin Cawn, and all the advantages gained by the deposition of Meer Jaffier, must appear as much a confequence of the battle of Plaffey, as the advantages which were gained immediately after that victory: the whole amounting to 700,000 l. a year, may, at 10 years purchase, be valued at 7 millions sterling; the restitution made to the fufferers of Calcutta, and what was given by Meer Jaffier to the navy, army, and others, may be reckoned at 2,000,000 l. fortunes acquired fince, at a moderate computation, 1,500,000 l. the Company themselves likewise received

received from Surajah Dowla and Meer Jaffier, 1,500,000 1. upon the whole, a clear gain to the nation of twelve millions sterling.

I shall conclude this subject with appealing to the Court of Directors, for the truth of these facts, and call upon them to declare whether they think without the battle of Plassey, and its confequences, the East-India Company would have been at this time existing? As great Thumbers of the Proprietors may be unacquainted with these transactions, I hope they will excuse the necessity I have been under, of laying the whole before them, which I submit to their

confideration, justice, and candour.

CLIVE.

APPENDIX

Meer Jamer Cawn Bahadr A fervant of the King Allumgur the Invincible (A fervant of the King Allumgur the Invincible)

Treaty executed by Mece Jaffier, (wrote in bis

T-SWEAR by God, and the Prophet of God, to abide by the terms of this treaty whilft I have life.

Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn Behadr, a Servant of the King Allumgur.

Treaty made with the Admiral and Colonel Clive, Sabut Jung Behadr, the other Counsellors Mr. Drake and Mr. Watts.

1st. Whatever articles were agreed on in time of peace with the Nabob Surajah Dowla Munfur Ulmemaleek Shah Kulli Cawn Behadr Stybuf Jung, I agree to and comply with.

2d. The enemies of the English are my enemies, whether they be Indians or Europeans.

,

3. All

2 All the effects and factories belonging to the French in the protinces of Bengal (the Paradice of nations) and Bahar and Orixa, shall remain in the postession of the English, flor will I ever allow them any more to settle in the three provinces.

4th In confideration of the losses which the English Company have sustained by the capture and plunder of Calcutte by the Nabob and the charges occasioned by the maintail ance of their forces, I will give them one erore of rupees.

gth. For the effects plundered from the English inhabitants of Calcutta, I agree to give fifty lacks of rupees.

6 For the effects plundered from the Gentoos, Muffulmen, and others, fubjects of Calcutta, twenty five lacks of rupees shall be given

7th For the effects plundered from the Afmenian inhabitants of Calcutta I will give the fum of Ieven lacks of rupees The diffribution of the fums allotted the natives, English inhabitants, Gentoos, and Muslulmen, thall be left to the Admiral and Cotonel Clive Sabut Jung Behadt, and the reft of the council, to be disposed of by them to whom they think properties the which furrounds the horders of Calcutta are trads of land, belonging to feveral Zemindars; besides this I will grant the English Company six hundred yards without the ditch.

oth All the lands lying to the fouth of Carinta, as far as Culpee, thall be under the Zemindary of the English Company; and all the officers of those parts shall be under their jurisdiction; the revenues to be paid by them (the Company) in the manner with other Zemindars.

in 10th. Whenever I demand the English to a filtance, I will be at the charge of the maintenance of their troops.

Dated 15th Ramazan, in the fourth year of the reign.

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Trail atton of the Sunnoa granted to Col. Clive.

1758-

, -HIS MAJESTY, N Saturday the 12th of Rebbeafance, in the fourth of the glorious and happy reign, and the 1171 year of the Hegira, in the Reffalla of the Glory of the Nobility, and Rank of Ameers, the Shrine of Grandeur and Dignity; instructed both in the ways of Denotion and Wealth, to whom the tree Glory of Réligion and Kingdoms is known; the Beater of the Lance of Fortitude and Respect, the Embroideter of the Carpet of Magnificence and Greatness, the Support of the Empire and 'its Dependencies, to whom it is intrufted to govern and aggrandize the Empire, and Con-"ductof of Victory in the Battles fought for the Dominion of the World; the Dritributer of "Life in the Councils of State, to whom the most sceret Recesses of the Mysteries of Government are difcovered; the Master of the Arts of Penetration and Circumspection, the

Bright-

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Brightness of the Mirrour of Truth and Fidelity, the Bight of the Torch of Sincerity and Integrity, who is admitted to, and contributes to, the Determinations of the Royal Councils, a Participator of the Secrets of the Penetralia of Friendship, who presides equally lover the Sword and Pen. Mod rator of the Affairs of the Bath, Chef of the Cuvns of the most malted rank, the Pillar of Amcers of the greatest Splendor, the Trust of the zealous Champions of the Faith, the Glory of Heroes in the Fields of War, and Administrators of the Affairs of the immoveable Empire, Counfellor of enlightened Wisdom and exalted Digmity, adorned with Friendship and Honours, endo ved with Dignity and Discretion. Pillar of the Dominions of Soloman, the Distributor of Glory, Buxey of the Empire, Ameer of Ameers, Hero of the Empire, Tiger of the Country, Mahmud Ahmeed Cawn, the brave Tiger of War, the Commander in Chief of the Forces glorious by Victory, the Tiger of Hind, mighty in Battle.

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And in the time of the Waga Magarree' of the leaft of the domestics of the Court of Glory, and Majerty Sooklaal.

ry and Majefty Sooklaal.

This was written, the command (above) was passed, that Colonel Clive, an Europeao, befavoured with a Munsub of the rank of 6000 and 5000 horse, and the title of, "Flower of "the Fmpire, Defender of the Country the "Brave firm in War." This was entered the roth day of Rebbeasance, in the 4th year, recording to the original Yaddaht

) R A

FORM of the SIGNING.

To the Glory of Nobility, and Rank of Ameers, the Sh ine of Grandeur, Dignity, instructed, &c. Be it entered in the Waks

Ergm of the North of the North

Wri ten on the Day above mentioned of the same Moon, of

the Ward Le King, whose Glory is e qual to that et jumland, man') in the Ward Le King, whose Glory is e qual to that et jumland, man') in the Ward Le Flower et the Cunntry, Chief of the Forcer, the Glory (Chief of the Forcer, the Cunntry, the Tiger of Hind, Mahmud Ahmed Cawn, the True taget of War.

Buxey of the Empire,
Ameer of America, the Tiger of the Country, Sun a

Latered in the Dasa's Office, in the 25tl of Rebbes Sanne, in the 7th Year of his I lajefly's Reign

Sun 1107, the Slave of Alumguer the War like Aing, Soo kaab, Sun the First

Translation of a Perwannah (or Order) from the Nabob Shujah Ulmulk Hostum o' Dowla Meer Mahmud Jastiel Cawn Bahde Mohabut Sung, to the Honourable Prijos vit and Smell,

TO'E it known to the noblest of imerchants, the English Company, That whereas the Glory of the Nobility, Zubdut Ulmulk Nuffeera Dowla Colonel Clive Subat Jung Behadr, has been honoured with a Munfub (or title) of the rank of 6000 and 5000 horse from the Imperial Court, and has exerted himfelf, in conjunction with me, with the most steady attechment, and in the most strenuous manner. in the protection of the imperial territories. an recompence thereof, the Pergana (or county) of Calcutta, &c. belonging to "the Chucta for jurisdiction of Hughley, &c. of the Sircai Sauntgaum, &c., (or treasury) dependent on the: Calfa Shercefa and Jagueer, amounting to awo hundred and twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty eight Sh.R. and formething 8

more, conferred by the Dewannee Sunnud (or King's Lord Treasurer of the province) on the English Company, as their Zemindarrie, commencing from the month Poos, (or December) in the eleven hundred and fixty-fourth year of the Bengal flyle, from the half of the featon Rabbee Sooicanneel, in the eleven hundred fixtraith ver of the Bengal flyle, is appointed the Jagueer of the glory of the nobility aforefaid. It behoves you to look upon the abovewritten person as the lawful Jagucerda (or Lord) of that place; and in the fame manner. as you formerly delivered in the due rents of the government, according to the Kissbundee. (or written agreement) into the treatury of the court, and the Jagueer taking a receipt under the feal of the Drogha (or Receiver-General) and Muflireef, and Treasurer; now in like manner you are regularly to deliver to the above-mentioned Jagueerdar the rents;) according to the flated payments, and receive a,receipt from the aforefaid person. Be punctual in the first execution of this prostetion

Written the first of Zeckaids 64 fun (or year) of the reign.

It is passed. (The Nabob's mark.) N. B. Endorfements.

(The Rayran's figning.)

. Copied in the books of entered in the bool's of the Huzzota, the Danance. the 1st of the 1st of the Monagarathe. 6th fun (or year) of the reign, the Mohurrum, the 6th of the reign.

N.B.

Signed by the Devannee Peshker, or Accomptant

Secretary.

N. B.

Signed by the Nabob Moon.

Explanation of the Terms ufed in Colonel Clipe's Perwannab for his Jegucer.

Perwannah, A warrant, or a letter from any

person in a superior station to a dependent. of Munful, A dignity. 'r Calfa Shereef, The office in which all the

King's accounts are partid. Jagueer, Lands affigued by the King for the

maintenance of a Munfubdar, or contradiffinetion to the Calix. It fignifies the revenues appropriated to the use of the Subahdre and his family.

· Dewannee, The Dewan is the King's agent

for the collection of his revenues.

Rebbe, The year in all public registers is divided into the featons, the one called Kherick which comprehends the months of Assim, Cartie, Aghin, Poos, Maug, Phagum; the other Cheif, Braac, Int, Assar, Sawin, Bhadun. The latter half of the featon Relba commences the of the month Assar, on the 12th of June, from which time the Jagueer takes place.

Hisbundee, A contract from the acquittance

of a debt by stated payments.

Huzzorr, Literally the profence, applied by way of eminence to the Nabob's court.

Hipkahidi; I have not had time to inform myfelf of the exact meaning of this word, but believe it to be the name of the prefent year, the registers of this empire accounting the perpetual revolution of twelve years, each of which is differently named. A LETTER to ROBERT CLIVE, Eld.

SIR.

OUR most serious attention has been denourable Employers per Hardwick, naming a rotation of Governors for the future management of their affairs at this fettlement, and havmg duly weighed the nature of this regulation; with all its attending confequences, a fincere -conviction of its being, in our present situation and circumstances, repugnant to the true inte rest of our Honourable Masters, and the wel fore of the fettlement in general, obliges us, (though with the utmost respect and deserence) to believe, that had our Employers been ap p ized of the present state of their affairs in this kingdom, they would have placed the prefidentifup in fome one person, as the clearest and callest method of conducting their concerns, as well as preferving and maintaining the weight and influence the late happy revolu t on has given us with the Soubah of these provinces, on which influence, at the prefent penod, the interest and welfare of the Company depends

depends in the highest degree at this settlement. The difficulties we may be liable to by a rotation in the executive part of government, with its confequences, are fufficiently obvious in our present state of affairs: we will, however, mention only a few points. ,The treaty with the Nabob not perfected in all its branches: the possessions of the lands iocomplete; the fettlement in no posture of defence; the French confiderauti conforced with military and a fleet: their deligns with respect to Bengal hitherto unknown; and the impossibility of impressing a proper idea of this divided power in the minds of the Soubah and others of this kingdom, who have at all times been accustomed to the government of a fingle person. A little reflection will introduce many more, and clearly evince the necessity of this address.

The gentlemen nomioated Governors, in the Honourable Company's commands per, Hardwick, have the highest fense of gratitude for the honour conferred on them by our Employers in their appointment, but deem themfelves in duty bound, at this juncture of affairs, to wave all personal honours and advantages:

and declare, as their fentiment, That a rotation in the executive part of government, for the foregoing reasons, would be extremely prejudicial to the, real interest of the Company, in which opinion we unanimously concur, and judge it for the welfare of our Honourable Employers, and of the settlement in general, to deviate in this instance from the commands of our Honourable Massers, and fix the Stefadent-ship, in a single person, till we hear surply from Europe.

Your being named as head of the General Committee, (in the letter of the 3d of August last) established at that time, for conducting the Company's affairs in Bengal; your eminent fervices, abilities, and merit, together with your fuperior weight and influence with the prefent Soubah and his officers, are motives which have great force with its on this occasion, and all concur in pointing out you as the person best able to render our Hon. Employers necessary service at this juncture, till they shall make their surther pleasure known, by the appointment of a Fresident for their affairs here.

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These reasons urge us to make you and offer of being President of the Company's affairs in Bengal, till a person is appointed by the Hornourable Company, and we slatter outselves you will be induced to accept of our offer; from your wonted regard to the interest of our Honourable Employers, and zeal for the westare of their affairs, which, we doubt not, you are, as well anourable to the westare of the interest of our Honourable Employers, and zeal for the westare of their affairs, which, we doubt not, you are, as well anourable to the interest of the much prejudic a by a rotation in the executive part of government

We want your reply, and have the honour

to be.

SIR,

Your most obed and most humb Servants,

Fort William, C Manningham.
26th June, 1758 Rich Beecher.

Minifes out of the Court Books of the East India

An a Court of Directore held, on Wednesday, February 6, 1754, Minutes of the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 5th instant, being read, it was unanimously.

Refslived, That a fword fet with diamonds, to the value of gool be prefected by the Court to Capte Robert Clive, as a token of their effects for him, and fenfe of his fingular Services to the Company upon the coast of Coromandel

At a general Court held on Wednesday, December 21, 1757, on a motion, and the question being put, it was

Refolved, That the Thanks of this General Court be given to Licutenant Colonel Robert Clive, for his eminent and fignal fervices to this Company

At a general Court held on Wednesday, Sept 24, 1760, the Charman from the Court of Directors informed this Court, that such impor-

important, fervices had been rendered to the Company in the East-Indies by Vice-Admiral Pocock, and the Colonels Clive and Lawrence, as appeared from the accounts formerly laid before this Court, and lately received, to delmand some farther marks of the Court's sense. thereof than had been already expressed; and moving the Court thereupon, it was on the question " !! - >

Relatived manimorfly, That the thanks of this: Court be given to Vice-Admiral Pocoek, Co-, lonel Robert Clive, and Colonel Stringer Lawrence, for their many eminent and fignal fervices to this Company.

And another motion being made,

Ordered, That the Chairman and Deputy. Chairman, wait upon those Gentlemen, and acquaint, them with this mark of this Court's great regard for their fervices.

And another being made, it was 'on' the question

. Resolved ananimors fly, That the Chairman and Deputy, when they wait upon Vice-Admiral Pocock, Colonel Clive, and Colonel Lawrence, -100m. G

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will defire those Gentlemen to give their confent that their Portraits, or Statues, be taken, in order to be placed in some conspicuous parts of this House, that their eminent and signal services to this Company may be ever had in remembrance.

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Contraction of NO M BER HIL wonter Gopy of the Company's Letter 'to Colonel CLIVE,

erreg it 'sit' dated March 8, 1758. ar 'soni lei Sin, it ier if ine i f de Be

UR! fentiments of 2 gratitude for the many great fervices you have rendered to this Company, together with the thanks of the General Court, have been hitherto conveyed thro' the channel of our general letters, but the late extraordinary and unexpected revolution in Bengal, in which you had so great a fhare of action, both in the Cabinet and the Field, merits our more particular regard; and we do accordingly embrace this opportunity of returning you our most sincere and hearty thanks for the zeal, good conduct, and intrepidity, which you have so eminently exerted on this glorious occasion, as well as for the great and folid advantages resulting therefrom to the East-India Company.

We earneftly with your health may permit your continuance in India for fuch further term as will give you an opportunity of fecuring the foundation you have laid, as likewife to give your affillance in putting the company's Mercantile Mercantile and Cr il Affairs on a proper and advantageous footing, upon the plans now transmitted

For this purpose, as well as in consideration of your eminent services, we have appointed you, General and President of Fort William in Bengal, and its dependencies, in the manner mentioned in the General Letter by this conveyance, to which we have annexed an additional allowance of One Thousand Pounds a year, as a testimony of our great regard for you. We are,

2 our leving Friends,

Lanpan March 8. 17,8 G Steevens, John Payne, Lau Sulivan. Charles Chambers, J Raymond, Chrif Burrow, John Browne, M Western. M Impey, Hen Hadley, John Manship Timothy Tullie, Tho' Phipps, John Manship, Cha Gough, John Raymond, Tho' Saunders, * Rob Jones To the Hon Robert Clive, Efq,

N_iU M B

NUMBER II.

Company's General Letter to Bengal, dated - March 8, 1758.

Paragraph N our Letter of the 3d instant, we the 23d 1 lamented the fituation of the many unhappp people who had loft their property on the capture of Fort William, and had no relief from the treaty concluded with the late Nabob, in compassion to their sufferings we recommended your applying to him on their behalf for relief, if you had the least probability of succeeding. It is with great pleasure we find, that the late happy revolution and your care, have produced what we had very little reason to expect from the late Nabob. A grant from the present Nabob of such large fums to make good the loffes of the feveral inhabitants, as we are fatisfied are much more than lufficient to indemnify them, even with interest thereon. Altho' the Nabob gives the company a crore of ruptes, yet when the immense expence of maintaining the fettlement at Fulta, the military charges of our croops from Fort St. George and Bombay, and

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the hazard those Presidencies have been exposed to by drawing them off from thence, the charges of fortifications and rebuildings, replacing stores, increase of our garrison, the lofs of a feafon's investments, if not more, and many other obvious particulars are taken into the account, it will appear that the Company will full be confiderable fufferers: It is highly reasonable therefore, if the several inhabitants are paid out of the money flipulated in the treaty with the Nabob for that purpose, the full amount of their respective losses, together with interest thereon, that all the furplus should be applied to the Company's Ufe. We shall expect to hear you have acted in this manner, and that such surplus has been accordingly depolited in our cash; and we direct that you observe this as a rule for your conduct, in the distribution of any further sums of money on this account. We do not intend by this to break in upon any forks of money which have been given by the Nabob to particular perfore by was of free-gift or gratuity for their fervices, it is the furplus of the fums we mean which are agreed to be paid by the Nabob in

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the 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the treaty with him. It is thought proper here to acquaint you, that fuch furpluffes, whatever they are, we propole to expend in fuch manner, as will tend to the general utility and fecurity of the fettlement, they are therefore to be referred for our farther orders : And you are hereby directed to transform us, for our information, exact accounts of every person's loss, whether English or other inhabitants, on the late capture of Fort Will am, and what has been paid to each of them in particular, by way of indemnification for the fame, out of the moneys granted by the Nabob for that purpofe,

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Translation of a Treaty between, the Nabob Meet Mahmud Cossin Cawn and the Company.

(Company's) (Meer Mahmud.)
(Company's) (Coffin Cawn Bahader.)
(Coffin Cawn Bahader.)
(Coffin Cawn Bahader.)
(Coffin Cawn Bahader.)
(Containing the articles undermentioned, between Meer Mahmud Coffin Cawn Bahader, and the Nabob Eheemfo Dowla Bahader, Goyvernor, and the reft of the Council for the Affairs of the English Company, and during the life of Meer Mahamud Coffin Cawn Bahader, and the duration of the factories of the English Company in this Country, this agreement shall remain in force. Go is witness between us that the following articles shall in no wife be infringed by either party.

(Article I The Nabob, Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn Bahader, shall continue in possession of his dignities, and all affairs be transacted in his name, and a fuitable income be allowed for his expences.

Art. II. The Neabut of the Subadarne of Bengall, Azemabad, and Orixa, &c., shall be conferred by his Excellency (the Nabob) on Meer Mahmud Coffin Cawn Bahader; he shall be vested with the administration of all affairs of the provinces, and, after his Excel-lency, he shall succeed to the Government.

Art. III. Betwire us, and Meer Mahamud Coffin Cawn Bahader, a firm friendship and, union is clabifined, his enemies are our enemies, and his friends are our friends.

the IVe The Europeans and Talingas of, the English army, shall be ready to affist the Nabob Meer Mahamud Cossin Cawn Bahader, in the management of all affairs, and, in all affairs dependant on him, they shall exert themiselves to the utmost of their abilities.

Mr. V. In all charges of the Company; I and of the faid army and provinces for the filled. Go, the lands of Burdwan and Minapoor, and Chitragaum fhall be affigued, and funnuds for that purpose shall be written and granted; the Company is to stand to all losses, and receive all the profits of these three countries; and we will demand no more than the three affiguments aforciaid.

Art. VI. One half of the chunams produced at Silet for three years, shall be purchased by the Gomastan of the Gompany from the people of the Government, at the customary fate of that place. The tenants and inhabitants of those districts shall receive no injury.

Art. VII. The ballance of the former tuncaw shall be paid according to the kistbundee agreed upon with the Royroyans; the jewels which have been pledged shall be received back again.

Art. VIII. We will not allow the tenants of the Sirear to fettle in the lands of the English Company, neither shall the tenants of the Company be allowed to fettle in the lands of the Sirear.

Art. IX. 'We will give no protection to the dependants of the Sircar'in the lands, or in the factories of the Company; neither shall any protection be given to the dependants of the Company in the lands of the Sircar; and whosoever shall fly to either party for refuge shall be given up.

Art. X. The measures for the war or peace with the Shah Zada, and raising supplies of money, and concluding both these points; shall

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be weighed in the fcale of reason, and whatever is judged expedient shall be put in execution; and it shall be so contrived, by the joint Counsellors, that he be removed from this country, nor suffered to get any footing in it: whether there be peace with the Shah Zada or not, our agreements with Meer Malamud Cawn Bahader, we will (by the Grace of God) inviolably observe, as long as the English-Company factories continue in this country. Dated the 17th of the month Jesser, in the year 1174 of the Hegira.

(Sign manual of Meer Mahamud Coffin Cawn.) This was fealed on the 18th of the month of Jeffer, in the eleven hundredth and 74th year of the Hegira, and the proposals are agreed to.

OPINION

OF THE

Honourable Charles Yorke,

LOR'D CLIVE'S JAGHIRE,

Taken by the Court of Directors, and read to the General Court of Propietors, held at Merchant Taylors Hall, on Wednesday the ad of May, 1764.

THERE are two questions to be considered in this case. The first (in order) is the jurisdiction of the court of Chancery. The second is, upon the ments of the demand. I will consider the ments of the demand in the first place; because if Lord Chve is insided in justice to the rent iffuing out of the lands granted by Meer Jassier to the Compuny, they will (as they ought) turn Chancellors against themselves, and not think it for their honour that the relief prayed should be desired, merely upon a defect of justissistion in the court of Chancery.

And I must own, after considering this question, upon the pleadings and papers laid before me, I have no doubt upon the right of Lord Clive to the rent or Jaghire demanded. The grant of the lands to the Company was made by Meer Jaffier in the year 1747 (out of which the renr was referved to him, as Nabob of the pro-,vince.) The rent fo referved was aftigned by the Nabob to Lord Clive in 1759. Both grants flowed from the same authority; and therefore in a question between the East India Company, as grantee of the lands from Meer Jaffier, and Lord Clive, as grantee of the rent; it appears to me immaterial to enter into fuch objections as might be made either by the Mogul, or the fuccessor of the Nabob Meer Jaffier, to the form or substance of those grants. They both claim and derive under the fame granter; and the East India Company cannot raise an objection against the grant to Lord Clive, founded on the want of right and power in the Nabob, which will not impeach their own. If Lord Clive, as a servant of the Company, had been bound by covenants or bye lavs nor ro accept any rewards from the Indian princes, or inferior fovefovereigns in the Mogul empire, or from the the Mogul, without licence of the Company or Court of Directors (even for fervices performed to those princes, nor immediately relative to the commerce of the Company), I should have thought that he would have been bound, by fuch eovenants or by-laws, to renounce and relinguish fuch rewards or advantages; and he might have been liable, in such ease, to damages at law, or to an account in a court of equity. But I am of opinion, that the question of right, in this instance, is to be considered, not upon the first absolute merits (according to the laws and constitution of the Mogul empire). but relatively, as between the East India Company, the grantee of the lands from Meer Jaffier, and Lord Clive the grantee of the fame Nabob, of a rent iffuing and referred out of those lands, when granted to the Company., And I am also of opinion, that this question's ought to be determined between his Lordship and the Company, upon the fame principles as the like question would be determined arising between the owner of lands in England Jubject to a rent, and the grantee or assignee of H.

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hire, in a case where it is not suggested or pretended, that the fervants and receivers of the Company in India are, or yet have been, interrupted in the receipt of thefe rents; and thereforc the bill is brought by Lord Clive in Chancery, in the fame manner, and upon the fame grounds, and may be entertained by the court upon the same principles, as in every case of a demand by the grantee of a tent or annuity iffuing out of lands against the owner of such lands for the arrears and growing payments; which jurisdiction might be exercised between parties refident in England by way of account, whether the lands lay in Ireland, or the Plantations, or in any other country. The reason is, because the Defendant in all these cases, so far as the rent or annuity extends, is to be regarded as a truftee, bailiff, or receiver for the plaintiff. And I am of opinion, that this jurisdiction is exercifed merely between the parties refident and amefnable to the process of the court; that is, it acts in personam, not in rem; nor is it to be compared with cases of title, where'the court deeyees politilion, or title, deeds to be delivered · up, or perpetual injunctions to quit possession; 6

that rent, in a case where both parties derived from the same original granter. As to the question of jurisdiction, I have already said, that I am fatisfied, if the Directors and Proprietors fee the merits of Lord Clive's demand in the fame light in which it strikes me, they will turn Chancellors against themselves. It is for the honour of that great Company to act upon fuch principles, not only with foreign merchants, trading companies, and foreign states and sovereigns, but with their own fervants. I must fay, however, that I have no doubt upon the point of jurifditties in Chancery.

That court, as a court of equity, acts by its decrees, not in rerr, but in perforam; and therefore if the defendant (the East India Company) against whom an account of the profits of the land is prayed, is amesiable to the process and justice of Chancery (as most certainly the Company is), the only question to be considered will be. Whether the relief prayed by the plaintist is such as can be given by the court against the defendant. Now the relief prayed is merely by way of account of rents and pryment of the jaghire,

hire, in a case where it is not suggested or pretended, that the fervants and receivers of the Company in India arc, or yet have been, interrupted in the receipt of these rents; and therefore the bill is brought by Lord Clive in Chancery, in the fame manner, and upon the fame grounds, and may be entertained by the court upon the same principles, as in every case of a demand by the grantee of a rent or annuity iffuing out of lands against the owner of fisch lands for the arrears and growing payments; which jurisdiction might be exercised between parties refident in England by way of account, whether the lands lay in Ireland, or the Plantations, or in any other country. The reason is, because the Defendant in all these cases, so far as the rent or annuity extends, is to be regarded as a truftee, bailiff, or receiver for the plaintiff. And I am of opinion, that this jurisdiction is exercifed merely between the parties refident and amefnable to the process of the court; that is, it acts in personam, not in rem; nor is it to be compared with cases of title, where the court deerces possession, or title deeds to be delivered · up, or perpetual injunctions to quit possession;

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or where it directs iffues of fact to be tried by juries at common law, upon boundaries, or upon the validity of deeds or wills, in respect of the execution of them, or their validity as infuruments. In cases of this latter kind, the court, both by its interlocatery and final decrees, in some fort gives relief upon the merits of the third title to the thing in question. But the relief prayed by Lord Clive's bill does not involve any such question on consideration.

Upon the whole, I am of opinion with the plaintiff, both upon the merits and the jurifdiffier.

C. YORKE

April 28, 1764.

OPINION

D F

Sir Fletcher Norton.

Have always been of opinion from the first reading of this case, that it was most advisable for the defendants to settle this dispute with Lord Challengon the best terms they could; for I think, both as to the point of jurisdiction, and the question upon the merits, there can be no desence made to the bill; and I intended to have given a full opinion, with my reasons for it, but being called upon for my opinion in haste this morning I have not tune to do it.

. FLETCHER NORTON. Lincoln's Inn, 2d May, 1764.

LOKD CL

PEE

I N

The House of Commons,

30th March, 1772,

the MOTION made for Leave to bring in a BILL, for the Better REGULATION of the AFFAIRS

OFTHE

AST INDIA COMPANY,

ND OF

Their SERVANTS in INDIA,

AND FOR

he due Administration of Justice in BENGAL.

LONDON:

LUNDUN

Printed for J. WALTER, at Charing Grafie

"礼后"张龙说是明后明是明后就是"礼后" WHEN E E SHOW "我你就你不是你就你就你我你

ORD GLIVE'S SPEECH

I N

The HOUSE of COMMONS, &c.

T is with great diffidence that I attempt to speak to this House, but I find myself so particularly called upon, that I must make the attempt, though I should

spose myself in so doing With what considence, can I enture to give my fentiments upon a subject of such na-

onal confequence, who mylelf fland charged with having een the cause of the present melancholy situation of the

tertained of my conduct before these Charges were exhibiting in the little of the law in to lay my conducts he for the lay my conducts he lay 10 Mensbers of this House only ;-I fpeal, likewise to my Co try in general, upon whom I put myfelf, not only without "Illocance, but with alacrity to the myreit, not only without of the has It is well known that I was called upon, in the p 1764; by a General Court to undertake the management of the Company's affairs in Bendan, when they were lavery critical and dangerous fituation. It is as well known that my Circumstances were independent and assuent. Hapi in the fense of my past conduct, and fervices, chappy, in n family, happy in my connections, happy in every thing be "my health, which I lost in the Company's fervice, never to: regained-This lituation, this happinels, I relinquished at a call of the Company, to go to a far diftant, unhealthy climin to undertake the envious talk of Reformation My senemi to undertake the envious date of Reformation—My-sensus will fuppole, that I was adducted by mercenary motives. Bit will, I shope; that I was adducted by mercenary motives. Bit will, I shope; that more liberally. They will conceive that, I, undertook this though the form a principle of gratitude, sfrom a point; to honour, and from a define of, doing selfential service to this Company, under whose authores, I, had acquired my forms and my fame.

My Propects on going abroad were by no means pleafing for encouraging; for after a violent contest, athirties Directors only were cholen, who thought favorably of any endeavour to rever the Company, the other elegants how ever well they might with to the Company, were not willing hat their good purposes should be accomplished by me heyr fifth gave all possible obstruction to my acceptance, of the Gosternment, and afterwards declined investing, me with 10st Powers, without which I could not have acted effectively. I found the Powers with the power of the company of the power of t he Council I was determined, however, to put the most xtensive construction upon them, because I was determined to lo my duty to my Country

THREE Paths were before me One was strewed with bundance of fair advantages I might have put myself it they head of the Government as I found it. I might it the head of the Government as I found it I might have encouraged the Refolution which the Gentlemen had taken, not to execute the new Covenants, which prohibited the receipt of Prefents and although I had executed the Covenants mysfelf, I might have contrived to return to Encland with an immense fortune; infamously added to the one before honourably obtained Such an increase of wealth might schavest added to my weight in this Country, but it would not have nadded to my peace of mind, because all menopotehonor and sentiment would have justly condemned me

Thinpino my Powers thus disputed, I might in desput have guentup the comitton wealth, and have lett Beygal without making an effort of sive it Such a Conduct would have been deemed the effect of Folly aid Cowardice

determined to do my duty to the Public, although I should

mour the odium of the whole Settlement The welfare of the Company required a vigorous exertion, and I took the rep-Jution of cleanfing the Augean Stable IT was that Conduct which has occasioned the public papers to teem with scurrility and abuse against me, ever fince my return to Fuguand It was that Conduct which occasioned these Charges But it was that Conduct which enables me now, when the day of Judgment is con e, to look my Judge in the Face -It was that Conduct which enables me now to lay my hand upon my heart, and most folemnly to declin to this House, to the Gillery, and to the whole World a large, that I hever, in a fingle Instance, lost fight of wha I thought the Honor and true Interest of my Country and the Company, that I was never guilty of any acts of vic lence or oppression, unless the bringing offenders to Justic can be deemed fo, that as to extortion, fuch an Idea nese entered into my mind, that I did not fuffer those under m to commit acts of violence, opprettion, for extortion, that my influence was never employed for the advantage of an man, contrary to the ftrictest principles of Honor and Justice and that fo fur from resping any benefit myself from th expedition, I returned to England many thousand pound out of pocker A Fact of which this House will presently b convinced

THE House will, I hope, permit me to lay before them, a ate of the Charges I have alluded to, as well as of the lanner in which they were conveyed to me the conveyed

The first public Intimation I had of them, was by the folwing Letter from the Company's Secretary

" Mr'Lord, 1

THE Court of Directors of the East India Company, through lately received feveral Papers, containing Charges, respecting the Management of the Company's Affairs in Bengal, wherein your Lordship is made a Party, I am commanded to fend to you the enclosed Copies therefor, and at the fame Time to acquaint your Lordship, that if you have any Observations to make thereon, the Court of Directors would be glad to receive them as expeditiously as may be convenient to your Lordship.

"I am, with great Respect, "
,, ", My Lord, ;

1 IN " "Your Lordship's

7th Jan 1772. 11 1, "Most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

The Right Hon. Lord CLIVE.

03

1 into

THE Charges I shall briefly flate in the following order.

iffinst, a Monopoly of Cotton.—Trade was not my proeffion. My line has been military, and political. I owe ll, L/have in the world to my having been at the head of lantarmy; and as to Cotton—I know no more about it han, the Pope of Rome.

The fecond Charge against me is a Monopoly of Diamonds. And this also I shall get rid of in a few words.—There are noty two; channels by which a fervant of the Company can, with propriety, remit, his fortune. The one, by paying the money into the treasury in Inota, and teceiving bills upon the Company, payable in England; the other, by Diamonds.

By the acquifition of the DUANNE, and the filecessful endeavoors of the Select Committee, the Company's treasury was for fich, that we could not have been justified in drawing bills aupon the: Company. It was necessary I should, in some mode, remitted amount of my Jaghire. For this purpose, and for other one of Diamonds in Those Diamonds were not sent home clandes linely. I caused them to be registered; I paid the duties upon them, and these remittances, upon the whole, turn out three per Cent worse than bills of exchange upon the Company. This is all I know of a Monopoly of Diamonds.

iting Burk Now, and referred in the wave apply and applied ofThe thill Charge is, i Frauds in the Exchange and it the. "Goll! (Coinage!-This: is: a "fubject: very much put". my (fphere.) I am stotally unacquainted with the proportion

of ralloy, and the mixture of metals? All I can speak t is the principle upon which we formed the iblan of a-Go is, Perie Nan and Torigon to them one of the Conference or am about the earth else, an increase that he alone as EVERY body knows, that Silver is the only current Co

in BENGAL, and that Gold is merely a species of me chandize. The Select Committee, apprehensive that the pro-

digious annual drains of Silver to China and other place would foon occasion a fearcity of that metal in BERGA confidered of means to obviate the bad effect of those ex ports. We knew that there must be great quantities Gold in the country, and we hoped to make it circulate Coin.—Hence the citabilithment of the Gold Current Whether it answered our purpole or not, I cannot fly, as did, not remain in Bengar long enough to experience, the cities of it. But this I know, that the affay and mint master the cities of the cities of

finisfactory explanation of his plan to the Court of Director . With regard to myfelf, I shall only affert, that I did in receive a farthing advantage from it, and that I never fent dingle Rupee or Gold Mohur to be coined in my life. TRAM and Co. of the in it is a large to these process riside to THE fourth Charge has this extraordinary title -A M mopoly of Salt, Betle Nor, and Tobacco, and other comm dities, which occasioned the late famine, How a Monopo 14

by whose judgment we were guided, was a very able at a very honest man, and has, I understand, given a full at

Salt, Betle Nut, and Tobacco, in the years 1765 and 1766, uld occasion a want of Ruir, and ferreity of Ruce in the ar 1770, at past my comprehension I confess illa cannot fiver that part of this article. And as to other Commodities, they thave not been specified, I cannot fay any thing to em -But swith regard to the Monopoly (as steesnealled); of ilt, Betle Nut, and Tobaceo, I will enderwous to explain ie whole of that matter, and the House will permit me to well the longer upon it, as it is a point particularly insted on by my adversaries ! It is a part of my conduct iat may be objected to by those who are unacquainted 1th the subject I know it has been misunderstood and isfrepresented, even by some of my friends They have nputed it to an error of judgment. Now however ready ' shall always be to acknowledge such an error, yet I hope convince this House, that no part of my conduct has een more unexceptionable, and that the plan, if it had been dopted by the Court of Directors, and finely adhered to idvantageoos' to the Company, but also beneficial tob the Country but the Court of Directors, alarmed at the word Monopoly, leenr never to have examined, and I am fure, never "thoroughly" comprehended, the principles and reffect of its in I it is a ling of the line of its in I is a ling of the line of the

MANY years ago an expensive embassy (was sent 1 to Delent, to obtain certain grants and privileges from the Great Moodle," in favour of the East India Columbny, and amongst others? was obtained the privilege of frading Duty free "The ferthalts were indulged with this firmlege," under the sanction

of the Company's Name—The Company never carned on any Inland Trade. Their Commerce has been confined in Exports and Strate on the International Company and the Person of the Company little to the Company little to the Company little company littl the country, is obvious. At the Revolution in 1747 no firm claim was fet up, nor was any fuch Trade carried on publickly, 'or' to 'my knowledge, during my government, which ended in the beginning of the year 1760. Ha Tamil vat 14 का का का है। है के से कार्य THE first appearance of this claim was in Governor VAN SITTART'S time. - The 'Nabob' Cossim 'ALY CAWN frongy objected to it: representing to the Governor, and Council, the fatal Consequences to the Black Merchants and to the Reyenues of his Country. Mr. VANSITTART, was fentible of the

inflice of the Nabob's Complaints, and foon after entered interest articles of agreement, that the English flould carry of an land Trade in Salt, paying a Duty of nine per Cont. which is fact was no remedy to the evil, because the natives paid inflined by more. The Council disavowed this act of Mr. Vansittant, and infisted, upon their right to all Inland Trade. Duty free The Nabob, enraged, threw open the Trade throughou in the Nabob hould not fuffer even his own the Nabob hould not fuffer even his own the Nabob hould not fuffer even his own the Except that the Nabob hould not fuffer even his own fulfers that the Nabob hould not fuffer even his own fulfers that trade Duty free, but that the English alone should enjo that' privilege. These transactions were not clearly known

o, the Court of Directors will the year 1762; when they difipproyed of them in the strongest terms, positively forbiding their servants to carry on any Inland Trade whatloever,
Inwast nevertheles continued, and with exemption from
Duties except in the article of Salt: upon which a Duty of
wo, and a half per Cent, only was agreed to be paid, by a
reaty with the Nabob Meer Jafferr, after the deposition of
Cossimilary Cawn, Causior 3 and the same of the sam ALTHOUGH the Court of Directors had been of copinion hat the Inland Trade ought to be, totally abolished; they, as well as the Proprietors, thought the Company's fervants might be Aindulged in it, junder icertain restrictions and regulations. In confequence of this idea, the General Court, on the 18th of May, 1764, came to the following Resolution : 6 th 15 60 ; sided Combiguence, on the Ab. it Machines and to the Re-"RESOLVED, "That it be recommended to the Court of Directors, to re-confider the orders fent to Brnoat, relative to the Trade of the Company's fervants, in the articles of Salt, Belle Nul, and Tobacco; and that they do give such directions, for regulating the fame, agreeably to the interest of the Company and Subah, as to them may appear most principle. Either by feetling here ar home the restrictions. "under which this Trade ought to be earlied on or by refering it to the Governer and Countil of Fort' William
for the state of the control of the state of the neonal plansle tont energy officialment of AT regeliering Texts

dated offer of June; 1764, "at the time I went out to Iwas ducing general least burnings and difficing filters and con-Parpsan of "For the reasons given in our letter of the 8th of ". February laft, we' were then induced to fend politive order sto put a final and effectual end to the Inland Trade in ". Salt, Betle Nut, v and Tobacco, and all other articles what for foever, produced and confumed in the country; to the remarks we made in that letter; we must add one observa-" tion, which is, it appears every extraordinary, "that in a " Trade fo extremely lucrative to individuals, the interest ee of the Company should not have been at all attended to ".or confidered." burding yeared craiming or., 95Y 38 floon after the receipt of this as may be commented, to confinit 55. Int "Those orders were fent, it is true, before we feelied the new treaty you entered into with Merk Jaffien All CAWN, upon his re-ettavilifnment in the Subabiliff, in which tit is agreed, that the English thall carry on their Tride, " by means of their own Duffick, free from all Duties Taxes," " and Impolitions, in all parts of the country, excepting the garticle of Salt; on which a Duty of two and a half for "Cent. is to be levied on the Rowanna or Houghly Market Price shwherein it is further agreedel that atherdate Perwan.

This Resolution was supported by the Court of Directory

"hahs iffied by Cossim Alv Cawing granting to allowers chants the exemption of all Duties; for the fpace in friend years, shall be reverted and called in, and the Duties collected as before, transfer probable of which yells in the control of the burness of the collected as before the collected as burness of the collected as burness of the collected as the colle

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elici You are therefore hereby ordered and directed, as foon after the receipt of this as may be convenient, to confult the Nabob as to the manner of carrying con the Inland Trade, in Salt, Betle Nut, and Tobacco, land the other articles produced and confumed that he country, which may .be, most to his fatisfaction and advantage, the interest of the . Company, and likewife of the Company's fervants. to and a lines to 10 15 this of courty, e ceptin the 8. il il Xou are thereupon to form a proper and equitable Plant for carrying on the faid Trade, and trinfmit the fame torus; accompanied by fuch explanations, observations, and tremarks; as may enable us to give our fentiments hand ' directions thereupon in a full and explicit/manner'il ') is the Reversidant collect man ber "In doing this, as before observed, you have to have

'a particular regard to the interest and entire satisfiction of

ا 15° تا ا be remoted to spoul estate story of the remove the spoul of the spoul " be fettled with his free will and confent, and in fuch i 25, manner as not to afford any just grounds for complaint w rere determined upon a therough reformit, They core on the next place, the utmost rare and attention mu " be beltowed in forming the faid Plan, that in some proper mode or, finape, a suft and equitable consideration be fecured for tro was by which Gentlemen cen request forthe que que que forthe que que incov'l cdl any inconveniences that be apprehended to and in the company's investments, upon carrying on lich at the company sind in what manner they may be obviated then yadi

objections only reer to better and of bottomers, word and objections below are to give your impactational implanted changes and the allowage the state of the feartying on this Inland Trade, may jetted any other Europeans, and thereby tend to draw, no. and any other Europeans, and thereby tend to draw, no. an intended a literations and embroils, which are by all mean the be-avoided: in forming, the faid, Plan, therefore/your are to be particularly, careful, to prevent the coronny other

Lin. NOTWARHST ANDING! thefe authorizes, bie that Been afferted, thap the geleck of committees in afferted and the properties of the Crade in, Salty-Belle Mutaran and Polar Series of the Company of the orders of the Company of the control of the Company of the

been produced of some of the Company's letters, which wer

tenants. But ie mill coshier i bnik, skil philoslipe inc. iiinds for Pieture. Ever resolution is Branche in North

and a support of the proceedings of former adimportant with the property of the property of the property of the property of the grown of the property of the free will and content, and in thich with this free will and content, and in the property of the

When the Select Committee affembled in Bengar, they

were determined upon a thorough reformation. They were determined at all events to do their Duty was only of the farm and the start and the st It is heceffary the House hould know, that there are but two ways by which Gentlemen can acquire fortunes in Bencal-by the Inland Trade, and by Preferis. The Export and Import Trade had been for some years dwindling away, and was not worth the attention of the fervants. It was carried on chiefly by free merchants and free matthers, and they could fearedly live by it. The Inland Trade was, as I have flewn, permitted to be carried on upon some equitable Plan, for the benefit of the Company, who had hitherto received no advantage from it, and likewise for the benefit of the Company's fervants, who hitherto had fivallowed up the whole of the details and the whole of the details and the whole of the benefit of the whole of the details and the det " national 'altereneves' and and sale, which are by all mean " Wirihi regard to the receipt of Prefents :- that mode of rais ling (a fortune was intended to be prevented) by the new Covenants. But we must consider a little the nature of the funds for Presents. Every revolution in Beneau, was the tended with fome! diminution of the Nabob's authority, and with fome advantages to the Company Cossim ALY CAWN, upon the depolition of Meer Jarrier, was obliged to make over to the Company, territorial pollemons to the amount of between fix and leven hundred thouland pounds per annum.

'ARM produced of fome of the Donpany's letters, which we'r

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the Company, which totally deprived the fervants of this refource.

It was not expedient, however, to draw the reins too tight. It was not expedient, that the Company's fervants should pass from affluence to beggary. It was necessary, that some embluments should accrue to the servants in general, and more effectally to those in superior station, who were to affist in carrying on the measures of Government. The salary of a Councillor is, I think, searchy three hundred pounds per annum and it is well known that he cannot live in that Country for less than three thousand pounds. The same proportion holds among the other servants in It was requisite therefore, that an Establishment should take place and the Select Committee, after the most mature deliberation, judged, that the Trade in Salt, Betle Nut and Tobacco, junder proper

regulations, might effectually answer the Purpose. The great

object

plect of our confideration was whether this Trade could be gulated for the advantage of the Company, and also fell in Company's fervants; without, oppretting the Natives Venthought it could. The House will observe, that I make of mention of the Nabe, because the Company, to whom is Revenues now belonged, stood in his those; a circumance which feems never to have been thoroughly adverted by the Directors, even to this day.

Hap we only formed our Plan and deferred the execution f it; till the pleasure of the Court of Directors should be mown, all the Gentlemen in their fervice milft in the mean ime have been totally improvided for. But the declared atention of the Company was, that the Trade in Salt, Betleture and Tobacco, should be regulated :-not only for their iwn advantage, but for the advantage of their fervants. A Plan was accordingly framed. I was up the Country at the ime, employed in fettling the treaty of Peace with Sufa, util Dowld, and obtaining from the Moour, the grant of the DUANNEE. The Plan was framed principally by Mr. Synners; who rook the medium price of Salt, throughout, the Country, for above reventy years past, and fixed the price at from for above twenty years part, below that medium. Hence it was not probable, that any grievance should fall upon the Poor, and the Plan was settled for one year only, that we might have an early opportunity of completing afterwards what was originally intended as an experiment. A duty, however, of thirty five per Cent, upon Salt was established for the Company, which amounted to about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds per Humain: and all the Company's servants except

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improper oute, of their power they had not their sale had made a improper oute, of their power they had not their kept in their contract, which was, that they, should receive kept to their contract, which was, that they, should receive kept to their contract, which was, that they, should receive kept to their contract, which was, that they, should receive kept and that they, should not enter into any, trade for the middle under a very severe penalty of a sale of the next year, which is therefore proposed a Plan for the next year, which is the sale of the country to dispose of the interest of the country to dispose of the sale of the country to dispose of the sale of the

a Prite for fall at every! Marketa Town! I The Duty to the Company was now established at fifty per Cent. which woul private is the fall of the Back! Mideliants were to have the illbeity of transporting fall of the Back! Mideliants were to have the illbeity of transporting the Back! Mideliants were to have the illbeity of transporting the Back! Mideliants were the fall of the Back! Mideliants were the fall of the Back! Mideliants of the Town of the State of the Back of the State of

Iliffited"ito artertain quantity of purchale; and tiedudown l'e

WITH regard to the price, I mult inform the Houle, in ahTBENGAL Salt flands the maker in about two flillings at fix-pen

fix-pence per Maund, by the time it reaches Calcutta. A mine, all 10 195 minds. The Butyl to the Company, and the advantages to the betyling where that capata about two lies are the mine of the betyling the second of the betyling. the advantages to the tervants, were enactural about two things and the period more, which makes upon the whole one hundred per Cin. Sale in Exception, I amittold thands the maker in about eight period for Buthelf, or fifty fix pounds to the maker in about eight period for Buthelf, or fifty fix pounds to the maker in about eight period for Buthelf, or fifty fix pounds to con stry the day is there hillings and four-pence per Bushel, and the Dury is there hillings and four-pence per Bushel, which is the hundred her Cent. I have enquired into the which is the numered per cent. I have enquired into the Salt Track in Ebol. And. 'I think we fettled it upon rather a better tooling in Inola's for the quantity to be bought by any one dealer was fixed, and the price af which it was to be fold in every town throughout the kingdom, according to the distance from the Sale Pans, was also fixed P A (O) .. When the efore to point a Pan or the next year, which CINOLONDON, Sale is fold at five fhillings a Bushel hybich tisisomewhat les than appenny a pound. In Inpia, Salt is sold thylitheo Maundi; which uis, as I have faid, seighty, pounds: and streames tota Rupee, for two shillings; and fix pence a Maund, all expenses, paid, exclusive of the Duty un. The Duty asil eliave informed the Houley is two shillings and fix pence more. . Company was now effaithfired at fifty for Cent which would : wNdw dawllinluppolehethat Salt, j. in Brngar, afold minder Blierofebond lyeni's dilloni, at ,the yery price fixty byothe ,firft meandiPlan then it would fland the confumer in about three. ofarthings, to pound at Carcurry spapenny appoind at diffant

Wrrs regard to the price, I must inform the Houle, that all BENGAL Salt flands the maker in about two fallings and fire flands the maker in about two fallings and firepence.

splacesisand five fathings 12. pound nather than 14. which is nor of the most distant parts, being about swelyendyindred; miles

1 22 1

THE whole quantity of Sale contracted for by the So ciety was twenty four lacks of Maunds which multipled by eighty for the number of pounds in a Maund, make ore hundred and ninety two millions of pounds The number or inhabitants I shall take upon the honourable Members computation, that is to fay, fifteen nullions I strike off five

millions for infants and accidents. Then divide the ore hun dred and ninety two millions of pounds by the other ten millions of inhabitants, and we shall find the quantity of Salt confumed in one year, by the rich and by the poor, will be under twenty pounds each To give the argument its utmost scope, I allow twenty pounds to the poor as well as to the rich man, although it is certain he does not con

iume half the quantity These twenty pounds will cost the

individual at CALCUTTA rather less than fifteen pence, in the center of the Provinces, twenty pence, and at PATNA, the greatest distance, rather less than two shillings and six pence-This is the utmost of every man's expence in a year for Salt ---THE lowest wages in BENGAL are two Rupees a month, which is twenty four Rupees, or three pounds per Annum The poor can scarcely be faid to be at any other expence

than for eating They drink nothing but water, -they we'll no clothes,-the houses are built with mud or clay, thatched with straw Now I leave the House to judge, whether the expence of from fifteen pence to two shillings and fix pence a year for twenty pounds of Salt, even to these the very Poorest

Mr SULIVAN.

orest of the inhabitants, can be a grievance. The cyes of eworld have been blinded by publications. The matter of et is this the grievance fell upon a number of Black lerchants, who used to live by that Trade for the Comany's servants not only monopolized the Salt, but, by virte of their influence and power, bought it et what price may pleased, and sold it at a hat price they pleased—

To indulge my enemies to the utmost, I will allow for moment, although it is not fo, that in the intermediate me, between the farming of the Salt Trade by a Musiulman for it was always a Monopoly in the hands of Coja Wazeen, π fome perfon or perfons who paid large fums of money to he Nabob or his ministers for the exclusive privilege) and he regulations established by the Select Committee, Salt was fold somewhat cheaper What does that infer? It infers only this, that the Company's fervants, by virtue of their power and authority, exonerated the Salt of all those Duties and Exactions which it was formerly subject to, amounting perhaps to two hundred per Cot and then made a merit of Filing it cheaper to the inhabitants,—as if a fet of men in this country, by their power and influence, were to decline paying the duty of five hundred per Cent to Government, and then boast of felling it at a lover price than had been ulual In fact, when the Salt was what has been called un open Trade, at was then the most monopolized, because the Company's servants traded in it to what extent and advantage they thought proper,-as indeed they did in every other larticle of Inland Trade

In short, the Select Committee established their Plan specience and a thorough knowledge of the Company's in rest and the conduct of the Court of Directors, in the was founded upon obstillacy and ignorance.

A flort history of the conduct of these Gentlemen will be matter in its proper light.

I have faid before, that the Directors disapproved of the 'rade in Salt, Betle nut, and Tobacco, carried on by th rvants, from the first moment that they became acquainted ith it. They politively and repeatedly ordered, that the ould have no concern in it, directly or indirectly; the sclared that it was an infringement of the rights of the trives; that they had confulted the Sages in the law, and iat the fervants were liable to profecution for perfevering u tat illicir Trade. After this, they agreed that the Select ommittee should regulate this Trade, in such a manner a ight be advantageous to the Company and their fervants, ithout injury to the Nabob. The Committee did regulate a very large profit was established for the Company in fervants, also, were amply provided for; and no opport on (under the Committee's regulation) could pombly fall on (under the committees regulation) could pound, pon the people of the country. The Court of Directors fapproved of our Plan, and did not fubriture any other is to room of it: neither, did they establish any Duties. They used orders, that their fervants, who acted as Sovereigns, ould totally relinquish this Trade themselves, and endeavour prevent its being monopolized by any rich overgrown erchant of the country, they meant-that it should be laid pen to the natives and to them only, not seeing that their dets could not extend to the servants of foreign Companies, it sho would of course gain considerably by that Trade, of which he English were to be deprived

Is November 1767, and not before, the Court of Direcors came to a Determination of allowing their fervants, in hen of this Tride, two and a half per Cent upon the Rehenves, they then also, for the first Time, thought of establifting a Duty upon Salt they proposed fixing it so as that it should produce to the Company thirty one thousand pounds per Annum At this time I was in E OLAND I heard accidentally, what was in agitation I expostulated with the Court of Directors by letter, I represented to them that they were doing the most manifest injury to the Companya that n those advantages which the Select Committee had proposed for the servants were disapproved of, they ought to be enjoyed by the Company, that those advantages and the Duties together would amoune to three hurdred thousard pounds per Annum, which I thought no inconsiderable object I farther represented to them, that although they should give the ferrants two and a half per Cent on the Revenues, in her of the Salt Trade, the Gentlemen might still trade in that article, under the names of their Banyans or Black Agents. to what extent they pleased To these representations they paid no other attention than that of altering the proposed Duty from therety one thousand pounds to one hun fred and twenty thousand pounds per Annum What was the conse-quence. The frivants received the two and a half on the Revenues 1 they traded in Salt as much, as, eyer,without, paying the, Duty, and I am well informed that Company, from the time of the abolition of the Phin to this hour, have not received a shilling Duty of

nally, the Court of Directors, fuffered this Branch of T to, revert to, the very channel from whence had, flowed those abuses and all those missortunes which they had loudly complained of This Trade, contrary to their of ideas of equity to the natives, and contrary to the advi of the Sages of the law, is now laid open to the Encits and to every Luropean, as well as native inhabitant of Br GAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA The consequences of this me, a

full to learn. As the case stands at present, the Court burgers have, in all this time (five years) given up no le than one million five hundred thousand pounds, which it company ought to have received, if the emoluments take from the servants had been added to the Duty proposed by the Select Committee And in this fum is not included the topo and a half per Cent committee granted out of the revenue of the

EHAVING Vthus "Itated every thing material," relative to this matter, 11 fubmit to the confideration of The Houle whether the Plan adopted by the Committee was for the benefit of the Company, or not The House will offerve, that

I have spoken of the Salt Trade only, I omit mentioning the Beile Nuto and Tobacco Trade; because the former is not an advantageous article, in comparison with the Salt Trade 1 and the latter, although a part of the Plan of the Committee, was

f 28 1 Company chiapproved of the Plan of the Society, and on

sall control gainfulddrof of the control of the con I MUST in this place beg leave to inform the House, of

I, as Governor, had a proportion of advantage in this Trace What that proportion was, and in whist manner of dilpot of it, shall be clearly and accurately flated before 1 n c 1 14 (1621 of 10 corf que ce 27/1 - 1 < 1 7 I SHALL how proceed to the next Charge against me, which

is, Peculation of Revenues And here I must have recour to a minute of mine, which thinds recorded in the (Ilin) House, because I' tlink it', will explain this matterdmuc

more fully, than I can do by world of mouth, and the Houl wall fee in that Minute; the ground work of part of the here indistings "indistinguished of be brought in for the Regulation of the court to the court of the court to the court of the court o tofid condition of the Lofd Chee's Minutes in the confident fit niten on to יי וופץ רוז חד ! בטרט וו דג

ed to Oux attention as ta Select Committee, invested with ex

" traordinary powers by the Court of a Directors, b has a been " constantly engaged in reforming the abuses which had crept the finto The Teveral departments of this J Governmental The "almportant work has been feadily upfole ittedpo with ceedle tell diligence and diffrite effectives on our parts, fland the fue tic cels of our labor gives i us reason to hope; i that our tEnt the players will be of opinion we have established many rufeful ost and dietestary regulations (Many Jothers however are full Kwaning vto scomplete our Plan; but ly doubt not that the fame principles which have hitherto guided our conduct will continue to direct and justify the measures we have I was a thi place be; leave to inform sullipportional Governor, had a preparence of advantage in this Trade in a pale of property of the present of the property of der his Government honorable to himself and advantageous to the Company, appears to me an object of as much consequence as any that has been taken into our considegration Where such immense Revenues are concerned, where power and authority are to enlarged, and where the eye of justice and equity should be ever watchful, a Governor Scought::not -to, be embarraffed, with private buffines he supplying be free from cycry, occupations in which his judge "ment, can possibly be biassed by his interest. The extensive supplying the country the country he country has a second he country he country he country has a second he country he country he country has a second he country he country has a second he country he country he country has a second he country has a se " of the country, the epistolary correspondence, the proceed-"ings of Council and Committee; these are sufficient to " employ every moment of this time, and I am confident " they cannot be conducted with the requilite attention to "the "Company's sinterest, Dif the' mind of the Governor be "diverted,by coniplicated mercantile affairs of his own bross " " constantly engagest in refer this tire abuses which had erep is it Innwentook back on those unhappy diffentions which "shave frequently brought, the Company's pollellions in Ben-"Mosti almost togthen point of adestruction, we shall find that ". they ohaves generally, proceeded, from the conduction of .. Go-"Evernors, wholithol eager in the appropriate of private interest, Bethave involved themselves in affairs hybich would not be fareconciled to the strict principles of integrity.

" ferutinies "

[40 T 4 forutinies and discoveries, which might in tanys degree all

Tighteir hanors they shave ifrequently rebeen greduced oto at Lineceffity viof, countying, at abuses, a which would otherw h.liave.pheetic brought to light, and 3 remedied. re. The welfate. the this agreet Company should, be the fole stody forma Cove inorm attached to that point alone, his measures could here " be thwarted by the malice of opposition, because the "(would all, beli proposed for; the public good f and action will always be jullified or condemned, from the principle

son which they are founded, of subsect and an oldahiding out of the Concentration of the control of the control "Such ha flate, of independency and honor must, be high eligible to a Governor; and in my opinion it can only be acquired by cutting off-all pombility of his benefiting himsel "either, by Trade, or by that Influence which his power necessarily gives him in these opulent provinces that and as of

a I therefore propole, that the Governor shall in the small shall be shall in the small shall be shall se convided of having benefited Tire confideration I have proposed is one and one eighth per Cent, apon" the Revenues, excepting "those arithe froid

banky Kawadia (Artuala) is Enal not required the Company of the Co permitted to be received, till Remittances could be obtained. стиАлтнопон by thesetimeans: a Governors will showberable! to amais a fortune of a million; or a half a million; the the's fpace

space of two sors three years, yet he will, acquire na wery handsome independency, and be in that very situation which a man of inice honor and true zeal for the fervice would wishitto posses, bothus stituated he may defy all opposition mo Council the will have nothing to qafk, nothing il to propole probabilishar he means for! the advantage sof ohis? employers; he may vdefy the daw, because there can be 'no' foundation for a' bill of discovery and he' may defy' the mobiled by soft the world because there can be nothing censurable in his conduct. In More, if fability can be infured to fuch a Government as this, where riches have been acquired in abundance, in a mail space of line, by all ways and means, and by men with or without capatible if the effected by a Governor thus fettified, and I shall think it an honor, if my Proposal be approved, to set the first example in 1970 and 1970 and

In the Bond herein mentioned, and which I exe iscred a penalty of one hundred and fity thousand pounds:

ty thousand of which was to go to the Informer, and one
undred thousand to the Company, if the Governor hould
e convicted of having benefited himself, Gircchy or indiectly, beyond that commissione In addition to this was an hthirtoglife fame purporty, and of las folging a nature as scould a devifed. There were a few necessary exceptions, in these lond and in the Oath. The common Interest for money was as permitted to be received, till Remittances could be obtained. The purchase of Diamonds for tremittance to Engravol was illowed, and fluch Brefents assortight their received a under the " mr j

new Covenants, were acide allowed 3: Butnofithis that perception on a wall myself; for after Linad researed the But every the most trilling Present, even to the value of fix-per was brought to the Company's credity and two beires I l certainly meant to ferve, or Allegation againft meant which the high the high the contract of the contract o And Circumitance or Angelanon, against, in the Archive to the Court of Directors, before I would be a coprefied in the Committee of the Commit fellions, notwithstanding which I had received a Commission musunceqquind mort illing vas noth bellisinds foomerhads eids cumfances perfectly independent: for their reasons I sus E. ANOEURSO Chargeria, thatil took to thyrelf the fen advantages rifing from, the Salet I rabe of and which bare and which gifth Commissions although Antady declared in the Tletter Which's

Saw m'esvitoin b'sharsmennt bad. I tallaret habulle, fluigs et his greatest of a

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[E 33]

cepting the Government. With what Junior this can be alledged against me," the House may immediately determine.

I carried out three Gentlemen with me. Thele Gentle I certainly meant to ferve; but I meant to ferve; them in a way othat! thould be hondurable for themselves, and honourable for me; and that mould at the tame time, be, consistent with the intellet of the Company, Open was Mr. Masker we are related to the many of the company. MASKELYNE, a relation or mine. A fricanting commenced between us in our early years. We began life together. We were both of us writers in the Company's tervice in the year 1745 years we were both made prifoners in Madraess when it was taken by Monfieur La Boundenais we made our escape was taken by Monifieur I. Boundenay, we made our escape together? we then entered into the military service together as enlights, we let established together as enlights, we be not the military service together as enlights, we be not the military service together into the military but our fates were very different, the was a fecond time taken prisoner; this military fortune put a flood to all his prospects, while I went, on his a case of success. He continued in the civil and military service till he was of the rank of Council, and, after fireen years service in work, was obliged by ill health to Jeturn to his about the continued in the civil and military service in work, was obliged by ill health to Jeturn to his native country, not worth three thousand, pounds vin the world. I thought him intitled to fome flare of my affluence, but whard did not him, was not fufficient, to make his, circumflances perfectly independent: for these reasons I took him, with me an my last; expedition. Another Gentleman was my fectetary, now a Member of this! House. of He was recommended to me by one of the greatest men in this kinglions now tho more, Mr. GRENVILLE, I wMany and Breat hee' the obligations I have been under to him, but the greatest of all

executed no Covenants : I might have fuffered them to st

∜L '34 √

ceive Presents to any amount: the world would then that said, that I carried them out with me in order to evade m dwn? Cofenants, and to receive Presently for me, as well? The themselves, "I might have granted them the privilege! Tridey the advantages of which," under my savors and creditings it was a said to a said that my dword and creditings it was been said that my dwn interest will all the bottom; that they traded under my insulations will all the extent of their toncerns interfered with persons with had a better right. It was therefore their themselves a farthing, but by what the should not benefit themselves a farthing, but by what the should receive training which the said the sa

wnMy fineres and Governor, in the Salt Society, and allo, it was disposed of yees publickly know both there and about before my return to Englands a both there and about before my return to Englands a this matter has of late been confidered as forething called

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a liv then beginning of the year 1767, a General Court, was called for the purpose of rewarding my services A continuation of ten years of the Jaghire, was proposed 172 To opposition to this, some people urged, that I was benefiting myelf largely abroad A friend of mine, an honorable member of this House, thereupon read to the (Court ao extract of a letter he had received from me upon that subject. Before the question was ballotted for, he printed this letter in handbills, and also published it repeatedly in all the News Papers. I have one of them, which was printed at that time, now, in my hand; and with permission will read it. יון, that for e chundle ברנות בלרמ את חוץ "THAT his Lordship has been adding to his fortune as 5 broad is most funtrue. his friends defy the bitterest of his "lenemies to, hipport the charge. A folemn infleveration in f'Ithadirespectifrom Lord Guve, himself was, read in Court, " by the friend to whom, Lord CLIVE had addressed his letter; "and it is now submitted to print, in order to discredit affer-"tionsowhich; are falle, or elfe to remain in public, testimony "hganft his Lordibip." . 1111 . 1 1111 - 11 - 111 Extract of a Letter from Lord CLIVE, Lated, Calcutta, 30th September, 1765,

 L 30 I
band/quar/T-will-not return to Enoland with one Rupee
more than what arises from my Jaghire. My profits anfing from Salt shall be divided among those friends whe
have endangered their lives and constitutions in attending
me. The congratulatory Nutries &c: shall be see oppose
to my extraordinary expences; and if aught remains, it shall
go to Portan of four other Hospital who we will be see oppose

[Mar. Bolris's book is a copy of a Bond, by which is
pears that I fold my concern in Salt; for thirty-two thou

plants into I inderny concern in Salty-for thirty-two-thou also pounds. I ido-acknowledge there is fuch a Bond, but estation actually received by me, on that account, amounted dy to about ten thousand eight hundred pounds. The fast is this: I could not think of suffering the three before entitioned gentlemen, who had accompanied nie to INDIA The third England without fealizing something on their ide that if England in Brondal. The Salt Common was of a very extensive, tedious nature, and the account ight not be made up in some years. Could I, in honor, we those Gentlemen in a situation, which made it doubtful ten they should receive any thing, and to what amount? told them I would not: I told them I would get rid of is Salt Concern at once, that they might be secure of the oney amongst them. I therefore disposed of my whole

told them I would not: I told them I would get rid of its Salt Concern at once, that they might be secure of the oney amongs them. I therefore disposed of my whole succern in Salt, even my share for the second year, which is just commenced, for the sum mentioned in the Bond. It when the mode of a Commission of one and one-eighth Cent. on the Revenues, was settled for the Governor, in u of every other emoluments I then relinquished my share Salt for that year (the second year) in which I was to

parluodacetrownituode deach biograms, noollingnood, adapties of more than what wifes frombandought gratical canong those riseds who along from Sair field be divided among those riseds who adaptation, and, year, would, of any robe ideactions of the corporation and only and any only and any only and any only and any only any on

I have here an account of every his pence A received or I have here an account of every his pence A received or diffusively, from the day of my leaving Enolano to the day of my leaving Enolano to the day of my fertural life is taken from my books, which we'll kept of my fertural life is taken from my books, which we'll kept ill the ctime; L'was in (Inota hy) Mr. Verklest, who will eadily, attely their, accuracy of loomit; the first part of this account, a because it was transmitted to the Court of Directions and shands uppor record in the Inota House, will he other part I will breads. The House will observe, that in this account there are the names iof gothers whom it rewarded, before their Gendenen Is have mentioned. One was an, old stervant who went our zwith met and the others were young Gentlemens

Amount paid subsequent to the making up of the Account before mentioned, transmitted to the Court of Directors, wize ... ab ot the Coals adjourned to the solution of parties Account Salaries Charges General Table Expences Commann's Alignarous for margar. 13 444 Wearing Apparel 41. 2795 134 Amount of Experices paid in Bogland HENRY STRACHEY, Efq. ansferred to him the Amount 37714 Amount received the Profit on saladies 150 Interest thereon .471 8185 14 A Proportion of Mr. Kelfall's Bond with 1 1274 The Amount of a Bill on Attornies in 2: 2892 317 I'm t'pppb#I England A Proportion of the Commission on the 1,23589 12 Revenues' : EDUNNO MASKELYNE, Elgi ransferred to him the Amount } 7714 of Mr. Verelit's Bond รับสำนักสร้างการขยาวกระบางให้เกิดโลป Interest thereon 47 L कुर है। स्वयंत्र ने बहुत है हैं औ ten 8185 : 14 fe fe ge ibniterit The Amount of Mr. Ruf. 2 £ 1857 later bei u enierem nie na z fel's Bond . Train i . inn ferent Vate 235 , 14 . 3 . . . Interest thereon 4072 A Proportion of Mr. Kellfall's Bond with 8 SAMUEL INCHAM, Elg: fransferred to him the Amount } 77.4 of Mr. Campbell's Bond รู้สำคัว ครุนัน สาว เป็วเก็บ โรกโซสากเคยากส Interest thereon? tograndA rozenic - - 818: 14 A Projektion of Commission on the Re-? 976 d: YEAUCS Transferred to him the Remain } 192! Interest thereon Prefented to him an additional Same

and Ducaret.

Transferred to them . Persone ...

Mell. WYER, ARCHSERIE, COZZ,

The balance against me, upon the whole, is five thouse the thindred and fixteen pounds Now, Sit, I have

eight, hundred and fixteen pounds Now, Sir, I have objection to having this account lodged among the Records this House, that it may stand in judgment for or, agai me, if future Commissioners, either on the part of the Cross or the East Inoia Courany, should ever think a retrospecta into my conduct necessary.

THERE is only one circumstance more with which I sh erouble the House, and I do affure them, I should be asham to touch upon it, as it may carry with it an appearance vanity, were not my honor and reputation fo much at flak It was in my power to have taken from my enemies eve shadow of pretence for arraigning my conduct, on account of these profits, as they have been called, of my governmen I could have rewarded those Gentlemen much more liberall without the possibility of an accusation , But ,I should in have acted fo much to my own fatisfaction, nor I believe i much to that of the House, if I had neglected the oppotunity that offered, of doing fomething effentially beneficial of the East India Company's fervice date to tell So vice is a THE old Nabob MEER JAFFIER, if ever Muffulman

had a friendship for a Christian, had a friendship for me When the inews of my appointment to the Government reached Bengat, the immediately quitted Muxadana, came, down to Calcutta, impatiently waited my arrival for fix, weeks fell ill, returned to his capital, and died. Two or three days before his death, in the presence of his wife, and in the

prefence

[41:1]

nce of his minister, he said to his fon and successor, every you have think proper to give to Lord Clave and own down decount the means are in your powering or returning of the many attended to the him I define you will do boshim as a legacy from me five lacks be Rupley! I mit toblewe that the Nabob's death happened whilling was m my voyage, and lome months before my arrival in Brit 10 The principal and interest amounted to near feventpini land pounds. A very respectable Gentleman and great vyer, who is now the "Speaker of this honourable Hode, ethis opinion "in" favor of my right to this legacy? in the 12 ngelt terms another great? Daviyer, ac Member! of 'this of afe, has 'often factared'to me in private, his nopinion for hight? That the Court of Directors have themselves con-Har Fight "Authentic Unitentions for this Megley "Heart Hreeded in the India House The Whole of the molley to led to hear refer the molley to be the molley to led to hear refer the medical poully india wanter files. ied ohulife Nabob to bestow, "is established for a Mistra-bur nd, Thil Tippoft of Officers and Soldiers William May be invent idellein dan pare or Thork, land allo in tupporthof the the the idolein Nothingi was wanting but fich an Effabliffinehen this, to make the East India Coupany's Military Schwicedis best Service in the world. Before that period, an indihen Hilled Officer and Soldler might five in Illia, "but He returned to his native Country, he remirated beginn भूनंत्राहम्यत्वाहम्यत्याहाराहराहम्याहराहमा सार्वे विकास स्वाहमार्थे E "Soldfers" are hipon the frame noothigalis entrie oil Chekatt or souther the chicality of the supplies the south of the fell ill; returned to his capital, and died. Tenoima Povad ein besonvelly death, in the prefence of his wife, and in the prefence

HAVING encroached fo long upon the patience of thouse; I doubt whether I may now expect their fatthe edulgence, or whether I must defer what I have to say to the important business till a future occasion , d

But before I proceed, I must beg leave to deviate a into a digression, on behalf of the Company's servants is neral. It is distated by humanity, by justice, and by tru

Indostan was always an absolute despote Govern The inhabitants, especially of Bengal, in infetior state fervile, mean, submissive and humble. In superior stately are luxurious, esseminate, tyrannical, treacherous, it cities. The Country, of Beigal is called, by way of unction, the Paradise of the Earth. It not only absolute the necessaries of life to such a degree, as to surgeat part of India with its supersourt, but it abound a very curious and valuable manufactures, sufficient not, for its own use, but for the use of the whole Globe. Solver of the West and the Gold of the East have for years been pouring into that Country, and Goods only obeen sent out in return. This has added to the luxury extravagance of Bengal.

FROM time immemorial it has been the cultom of a Countay, for an inferior never to come into the prefer has fuperior without a Prefent. It begins at the Nabob

Lovel

ids at the lowest man that has an inferior: The Nabob isptold me, that the fmall Prefents he received lamounted three thundred thousand pounds a year; and I can believe im; because I know that I might have received (as much uring my last Government. The Company's servants have ver been accustomed to receive Presents! Even before we ook part in the Country troubles, when our possessions were ery confined and limited, the Governor and others used to eccive Presents; 'and I will take upon' me to affert, that here has not been an Officer commanding his Majesty's Fleet, or an Officer commanding his Majesty's Army; not a Goremor, anot a Member of Council, not any other Person, avil for mulitary, in such a station as to have connection with he Country Government, twho has not received Prefents. With regard to Benoat, there they flow in abundance indeed. Lett the House figure to itself a Country confisting of fifteen millions of inhabitants, a Revenue of four millions (Sterling, and a Trade in proportion. By progressive steps the Companythave become Sovereigns of that Empire. Can to be supposed; that their fervants will refrain from advantages fo obviously' resulting from their situation? .. The Company's fervants; however, have not been the authors of thole acts of violence and oppression, of which it is the fashion to accuse them. Such crimes are committed by the natives of the Country, acting as their Agents; and for the most part without their knowledge. Those Agents, and the Banyans, never defift, rtill, according to the ministerial uphrase, they have dragged their Masters unto the kennel joand theh the lacts of violence/begin. The passion for Gain is as strong as the passion of Love. I will suppose, that two intimate friends have

and that this beautiful woman, forgetting her duty to h lifeband, retempts to feduce the friend, who, though in the vigor of his youth, may, from a high principle of hono at first, relist the temptation, and even rebuke the lady Bi if he still continues to live under the same roof, and sh still continues to throw out her allurements, he must be seduced at last, or sly Now the Banyan's the fair lad to the Company's fervant He lays his bags of filver before him to-day, Gold to morrow, Jewels the next day, and if these fail, he then tempts him in the way of his profe fion, which is Trade He affures him that Goods may b had eheap, and fold to great advantage up the Country In this manner is the attack earried on, and the Company's fer That has no relource, for he eannot fly In thort, flesh and blood eannot bear it Let us for a moment confider the na tufe of the education of a young man who goes to India The advantages arising from the Company's fervice are now ery generally known, and the great object of every man to get his fon appointed a writer to Benout, which is usually at the age of fixteen His parents and relations re present to him how certain he is of making a fortune, that my Lord such a one, and my Lord such a one, acquired so much money in such a time, and Mr stich a one, and Mr fuch a one, so much in such a tithe "Thus are their prin ciples corrupted at their very fetting out, and as they ge nerally go a good many together, they inflame one another's expectations to fach a degree, in the course of the voyage, - d _rd inc 1 uci A-c 10 10

it they fix upon a period for their return before their avala ्रा । त LET us now take a view of one of these writers arrived BENGAL, and not worth a groat. As soon as he lands, a anyan, worth perhaps one hundred thousand pounds, defires may have the honor of ferving this young gentleman, at ur fullings and fix pence per month; The Company has rovided chambers for him, but they are not good enough,—
te Banyan finds better. The young man takes, a will, about the town, he observes that other, writers, arrived only a year effore him, live in splendid apartments or have houses of her over the unon the contraction. efore him, live in iplendid apartments or have houses of heir own, rule upon fine prancing Arabian Horses, and in alanqueens, and Chaises, that they keep Seraglios, make International and treat with Champaigne and Claret. When the returns, he tells the Banyan what he has observed. The advantages of the Banyan alvance with the tank of his master, who in acquiring one fortune, generally spends three. But this is not the worst of it the is in a start of dependence under the Banyan, who commits such acts of twolence and oppression, as his outerest prompts him to, junder the pretended fanthon and authority of the Conto, funder the pretended fanction and authority of the Company's lervant Hence, Su, anies the clamor, against the ENGLISH Gentlemen in India But look at them in a retired fination, when returned to England, when they are ! no langer Nabobs and Sovereigns, of othe East- (see af-there be any thing tyrannical in their disposition atowards their lanseriors. see if they are not good and humane masters. Are they year bearous ylanoi? Are they not benevolent? Are they not generous 3. Are they not hopitable? If they are, if also not contemprible members of Society, and if in all the dealings, between man and man, their conduct is frield a dealings, between man and man, their conduct is frield a dealings, between the first them furthered has not yet been one characteristic on the Theatre in the Haymarket, have one of cause the colude, that if they have erred, it has been because the were men, placed in fituations subject to little or no control?

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troul? - draw's fact something but I mit with a read-Bur if the fervants of the Company are to be loaded wit the demerit of every misfortune in India, let them also have the merit they are intitled to !! The Court of Directors lure! will not claim to themselves the merit of those advantage which the Nation and the Company are at prefent in pol feffion of The Officers of the Navy and Army have had great thate in the execution, but the Company's fervants Wen the Cabinet Council, who planned every thing and to then the Cabinet Council, who planned every tuning, and life, may be afferied fome part of the merit of four preal acquifitions, of the merit of four preal acquifitions and the merit of four preal acquired to the

I will now pals to other matter; matter as important as ever came before this House. India yields at prefeht d'elear produce to the public and to individuals, of between two and three millions Sterling, per Zunum or If this object thould be loft, what can Administration substitute in the room of it? I tremble when I think of the riffue we lately ran, from, the ambidious defigns of the French. They may have fulfeended for a time their views upon India, but I am fure

they late not given them up It is strongly reported they have at this moment ten thousand men at the Islands, (And a great number of Transports these men are not to restiff to I PANCE. and yet the Islands cannot maintain them? that at Madagase it they may posses themselves of a Country capable of supporting any number? This they terrainly will do, and their forces instead of decreasing will increase by additional battalons, poured out from France, until they are ready to carry into execution their favourite design. The noble Lord at the Head of the Treasury will do me the justice to say that I laid before him a paper, drawn up sistent months ago, in which I stated almost every that that has since happened, relating to the views of France upon the Last Lotes, It was indeed impossible for me to be deceived knowing the preparations that had been made

III ever France should lay hold of our possessions, she will soon add to them all the rest of the Last Indies. The cother European, Nations there will immediately fall before bet, not even the Duren can stand, the Empire of the Sea will follow thus will her acquisitions in the East, if any can, give her universal Monarchy I repeat, and I would have what I say remembered, that the French have not given up, their designs upon India.

But danger abroad being for the prefent suppended, let us think of the danger at home

It is certain that our affairs in Benoal tre in a very deplorable condition, and that the Nation cannot receive their

four hundred thousand pounds, and the Proprietors their two hundred thousand pounds increase of dividend much longers if something be not done.

Ir is necessary, since these assars are brought before Par liament, that we should endeavour to understand them. There are a few material points, which I will state as clearly as I can. The Revenues; the Inland Trade, the Charges, Cavi and Military: and the Public Trade, by which I mean the Trade of the Company.

Upon the receipt of the Revenues depend the four hundred thouland pounds a year to Government, and the two hundred thouland pounds a year additional dividend to the Proprietors: and upon the Company's or Public Trade defends the coming home of the Revenues. There are nines of Gold or Silver in Bengal, therefore the Revenue an be brought hither only through the medium of the Company's Trade.

Upon the Civil and Military Expences depends, whether we hall have any surplus Revenue at all: fire if they are swelled up too high you can receive no Revenues. Upon the Inland Trade depends in some degree, the receipt of the Revenues. Upon the Inland Trade depend almost totally the happiness and prosperity of the People. Indeed the true cause of the distress in Bengal, as far as it relates to the Inland Trade, is this. The Company's servants and their agent have taken into their own hands the whole of that Trade which they have carried on in a capacity before unknown

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for they have traded not only as Merchants, but as Sovereigns, and by grasping at the whole of the Inland Trade, have taken the bread out of the mouths of thousands and thousands of Merchants, who used formerly to carry on that Trade, and who are now reduced to beggary.

With regard to the Public Trade, it is noterial to observe what that has been, and what it now is. Here is an account of the prime costs of the Company's Investments from Bengal, for seven years preceding the acquisition of the Dunner, and for seven years subsequent, together with the number of Ships employed.

By this Paper, it appears that the Public Trade has a created more than double, fince the Acquisition of the DUALNEE.

I now come to a very material point indeed A State of the Revenues, and also lof the Civil and Military? and all other Expences from the year 1265 to 1771. The first year's Account is imperfect, because the Revenues are stated from

Account is imperfect, because the Revenues are stated from the month of April, and the Duannes was not obtained.

till August.

pril 1771 CHARGÈS, REVENUES Amount of gthe Shewing the N

1771	10 000
April	TotalCha neelud z Tribute,
1765 to	Build ngs ToralAmount TotalCha ges, and forth of Charges including figurions C v M it Tribute, Acc., and Bu ldings,
rom May	
Years, fi	Mil tary Chaptes
for fix	Charges
ett Income	Revenues Charges
ett Recepts and the Nett Income for six Years, from May 1765 to April 1771	Great Charges of Collections collecting TriouteSupend
Receipts	
# 3	1 6

¥ . ¥	512,009 87,223	851,174 - 105,544	868.177 210.280
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Ų	211,398	307,484	101.21
	73	86	8

-910,630

2,975 616 1,715,516 1,766,250 1,022,393 - 270,873 412,250 7 391,906

490,006 2,220,844 8,687,181 15,543,970 4 561

03105,040 6,856,789 13,248,251 1,636,269 4,408,384 876,278

1,939,594

396,602,1

1430,210 (148,960 10

2,839,256 012,25

This Account mult be exact because I had the whole of it from the India House, except the particulars of the last year, which the Court of Directors are not yet in possession of Bur, I cannot doubt their authenticity, as L received them from a Gentleman in Council at Rendal

The House will observe, that the Gross Collections have not decreased considerably till the year 1770, which was the year of the Famine, but that the Gross Amelian Expenses have been gradually incleasing ever since I left Benoal, which was in the beginning of the year 1767. And here lies the danger. The evil is not so much in the Revenues falling short, as in the Expenses increasing. The best means of raising the Revenues is to reduce the Civil and Military Charges. Why should we strive at an actual increase of the Revenues? They avail nothing unless two can invest them; and to taile them beyond a certain point is to distress the country, and to reduce to indigence numbers who from time immemorial have derived their substitute from them.

Wirin regard to the increase of the expenses, I take the case to stand thus. Before the Company became possessed of the Dunning their Agents had other ways of making fortunes. Presents were open to them. They are now at at end. It was expedient for them to find some other channel the channel of the Civil and Military Charges. Every manow who is permitted to make a bill, makes a fortune.

T 54 1

bilt is not the simple paye of Officers and Meneupon the Military, and Civil Establishment which roccasions courtenormous Expence, but the contingent Bills -of Contractors, Commissaries, Engineers, &c. out of which, I am sprey great

favings might be made. Thefer intolerable expences thave alarmed the Directors, It and perfuaded, them to n come to Parliament, for Miltance. And, if I miltake, not, they will foon go to Administration, and tell them they, cannot pay the four hundred thousand pounds; and that, they must lower the Dividend to, the Proprietors. 6 1300 0, 10 1 11-19

al nattribute the present dituation of our Affairs to four Caufes: a Relaxation of Government, in my Successors; great Neglect on the part of Administration; notorious Misconduct on the part of the Directors; and the violent; and

outrageous Proceedings of General Courts, in which I include contested Elections. " Tre resormation provide the Contention of I feet

dMr. nVERELST; I who fucceeded me' in the Government al ddabelievecto becamman of as much teal worth and honor assever existed : rand for far from being wanting in him inity, as (Mr. 1 Bour's afferts; Ilknow that the had too much himamty-mi-Humanity; if I may be allowed the expression, has been his ruingraff he had had lefs, it would have been better for the nation, obetter for the Company, better for the Natives! of and better for himself siNo Man came to the Government with

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a fairer Character, Jand notwithstanding what I have faid," I amoconfeiousimoman ever left it withth fairer. "He acted upon principles: tofit diffittereftednels from beginning to end of and let i again

the Directors, if Ithey can Cell me gwhere'l could have Taid mynfinger uponia fittel Man. 100 But like truth is, he governed with too clenient a Hand :- The too great tenderheis of high disposition! I faw and dreaded Nothing was wanting on his partito prompt him to purfue vigorous measures un Nore did Iconfine myself to verbal advice only. I gave it in writin before Hirefigned the Government. The House will permit me to read to them my lentiments upon that occanon. They afe contained in my Farewell Letter to the Select Committee. wherein I forewarned them of almost every misfortune that has since happened. The whole is too long to trouble the House with "I shall therefore read only that part of it which relates to the present subject. that 100 to universal it is equal Neglode on the year, of Administrations two loss Militan-"Extrath from 'ony Farewell' Letter to the Select Committee, Bub -ni I doing naated Wolb Fanuary, 1767 miconor I kuo garano slude conteffed Electrons. The reformation proposed by the Committee of Inspecfition will lo hope, be; duly fattended: to w It Thas sheen rico sejanuch the guitom in this Government to make orders and regulations, and thence to suppose the business done, 19 To

"tunnowillo Iohope ibe iduly lattendedi tolw Irrhas sheen itoo
"tunnoh ithe guftom' in this Government ito make i orders' and
"tegulations, and thence ito suppose ithe business adone, io To
"what end and purpose are they made, if they be unfor i pro"mulgated and purpose are they made, if they be unfor i pro"into jexecution, noo order obeyed, iff you do! nbbl make trial
"teguos, examples of the disobedient: Upon this point if i
"felt the welfare of the Company in Bundamid The series
"yants are now brought; to al proper sense, of their duty!"
"If you saken the reins of Government rassins will soon
"terret, to their, former channel it anarchy and correption will

gagain prevail; and, elate with a new victory, be too head ftrong for any future efforts of Government. Recall in your memories the many attempts, that have been mad in the Civil and Military Departments, to overcome our au thority, and to fet up a kind of independency against the Court of Directors. Reflect also on the resolute measure " we have purfued, and their wholesome effects. Disbe-" dience to legal power is the first step of sedition; and pal-" liative remedies effect no cure. Every tender compliance, every condescension on your parts will only encourage more " flagrant attacks; which will daily increase in strength, and " be at last in vain resisted. Much of our time has been employed in correcting abuses. The important work has " been profecuted with zeal, diligence and difinterestedness, "and we have had the happiness to fee our labors crowned with foccess. I leave the Country in peace; I leave the Le Civil and Military Departments under discipline and Jubordination Rit is incumbent upon You to keep them no unYou have power, you have abilities, "youshave lintegrity; "let it not be faid that you are deficient in refolution of ciffepeat; that you must not fail to exact the most simplicit "Tobedience vio your orders." Difmits for suspend from the fervice, any man who shall dare to dispute your authority. "If You' deviate from the principles upon which we have " hitherto acted, and upon which yoursare seonsious syou "ioughto proceed; or if you to not make a proper life! of that power, with which you are invested, of affall bold myfelf acquitted, as I do now protest against the conse-" quences."

It is certain, that if my successor had followed my example he advice, the evil day would have been kept off some time longer. But had he kept the tightest rein, he could not have lone much service to the Company for neither he nor any han could have long guarded against the mischiefs occasioned by the Directors themselves, when they took away the powers of the Select Committee

THE Company had acquired an empire more extensive than my Kingdom in Europe, France and Russia excepted They had acquired a Revenue of four imillions Sterling, and Trade in proportion It was natural to suppose that such in object would have mer ted the most serious attention of Administration, that in concert with the Court of Directors they would have confidered the nature of the Company's Charter, and have adopted a Plan adequate to fuch possessfons Did they take it into confideration? No, they did not . They treated it rather as a South Sea Bubble, than is any thing folid and substantial they thought of nothing but the present time, regardless of the future they fuld, let; us get what we can to day, let to morrow take care for itself they thought of nothing but the immediate division of the loaves and fishes anay, to anxious were they to by their hands upon some immediate advantage, that they actually went so far las to influence sa parcel of temporary Propiletors to bully the Directors into their terms. It was their duty, Sir, to have called upon the Durectors for a Plan, and if a Plan,

then, have become their duty, with the aid and affittance is Parliament, to have formed one themselves. If Administration had done their duty, we should not now have heard a Spece from the Throne, intimating the necessity of parliamental interpolition, to five our possissions in Islan from impending ruin.

The next point is, the miscorduct on the part of the Court of Directors

AFTER the Court of Directors had, in the highest trims approved of the conduct of that Committee, who reflored tranquility to Beygal, who had restored a Government of anarchy and confusion to good order, who had made a Peace with Suja Dowla, by which they obtained upwards of fix hundred thousand pounds for the Company, who had quelled both a Civil and a Military Muting, who had re established Discipline and Subordination in the Army, who had ob ained the DUANNEE of BENOAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, which produced to the Company a nett income of one million three hundred thousand pounds, who had paid off the greatest part of a Bond Debt in Benget, amounting to near nine hundred thousand pounds, who had left the Treasury in such a flowing state, that they drew few or no bills upon the Company at home, who laid the foundation of Invest ments for large as were never before! known or heard of, and who had by these means enabled the Company to affish Government

premment with four hundred thousand pounds a year, and make an increase of Dividend to the Stock holders of two makes an increase of Dividend to the Stock holders of two makes an increase of two makes an increase of Dividend to the Stock holders of two makes an increase of Dividend to the Country of Government Dividence would have supported a system of Government high had been to very successful. But they acted upon the profession of Gentlemen in Bangat, whose conduct the Committee id centured, and fully represented. Thus they gave a flab their own vitals. From that instant they destroyed their wn power abroad, and erafed from the minds of their ferants in India, every wholesome regulation which the Comsittee had established. The servants abroad were in anxious afpence to learn whether they were punishable or not, for affence to learn whether they were punishable or not, for infeorabile. The lenity or weakness of the Court of Directors removed, their doubts. From that instant all Covenants were forgotten, or only looked upon as fo many sheets of lank papers and from that instant began that relaxation of sovernment to much now complained on and so much full to be dreaded. hters of his classes to deflroy the Powers of that Committee, whose sconduct they had with realon to highly approved of the divided the Powers, they gave half to the Council, and left the other half, with the Committee. This consequence was, the Council and Committee became distracted by altercations and differes fore Power, and have ever, fince been ar variance, to the great detriment of the fervice, in The Court of Directors, as if this was not enough, preflow hate

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the fervice almost every Civil and Military Transgressor that had been dismissed i may they rewarded some of them; by allowing them a continuation of their rank all the time they were in England And now, as a condemnation of their own conduct, and a tacit confession of their own weakness, they come to Parliament with a Bill of Regulations, in which is inserted a Clause to put such Practices, as much as possible out of their Power for the future

WITH regard to General Courts, I believe I need not dwell long on the Confequences of them Their violent Pro ceedings have been subversive of the Authority of the Court The Agents abroad have known this they of Directors have therefore never fcrupled to fet the orders of the Court of Directors at defiance, when it was their interest to dif obey them, and they have cscaped punishment, by means of the over awing interest of individuals at General Courts Thus have General Courts co operated with the Court of Directors in the mischiefs that have arisen in Bengar, whilst annual contested Elections have, in a manner, deprived the Directors of the power of establishing any authority over their The first half of the year is employed in freeing themselves from the obligations contrasted by their last Election, and the fecond half is wasted; in incurring new obligations, and fecuring their Election for the next year, by daily facrifices of some interest of the Company The Di rection, notwithstanding all these manœuvres, has been so flucti ating and unfettled, that new and contradictory ordere

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the been frequently fent out, and the servants (who to fays truth; have generally; understood the interestroft the Comny much; better than the Directors) have an many instances towed their own; opinion, an opposition to theirs. A in the interestropy of the composition to theirs. A in the interestropy of the interestropy of the interestropy of the interestropy of the interestropy. It is not mystantention, at present, to trouble, the House; the the Remedies, for, these jevils. I rather chase, to, defer an till the Bill comes into the House I have now opened by Budget it is not a ministerial Budget it is an East on a Budget, which contains many; precious Stones, Diamonda, Rubbes, &c of the first Water and Magnitude; and are wants only a salisful Jeweller, and able Artist, to polish,

em and ascertain their real Value.